"3 MILES OUT"
"An encore picture which you will like to see once again."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"3 MILES OUT"
"An encore picture which you will like to see once again."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO. 29 BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1925. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
7th Feb	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,223
1 Apl	CONGOLA @		8,080
11 ,,	NALDERA		15,997
18th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK	MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA		10,100
16th ,,	AZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	16,435
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons
1925		
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March.	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	A Steamer*	..
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	DURENDA*	7,241
11th June	MORVADA	8,193
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
3rd Feb	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
6th ,,	MULTAN-PORE*	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,814	KHYBER
25th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,253	
4th Mar	LAHORE*	5,252	
31st ,,	SARDINIA	6,685	MOLDAVIA
14th Apl	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA	6,80	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA	6,685	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
1925		
4th Feb,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
4th ,,	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
6th Feb.	VARSOVA	Busreh via K'chi
7th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar
9th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. BOX ; 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Atago Maru.	S. Oya	17559	11th Jan.	5th Feb.
Toku hima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	12th Jan.	6th Feb.
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	19th Jan.	7th Feb.
Rangoon Maru.	S. Tokunago	5059	22nd Jan.	7th Feb.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	31st Jan.	10th Feb.
Penang Maru	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb.
Shirsei Maru	.....	4740	15th Feb.	27 Feb.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	155	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Misiki Maru	S. Muto	4503	23 Jan.	4Feb.
*Shunko Maru.	T. Konishi.	6797	27 ,,	8Feb.
Shinoh Maru	T.Yoshioka	4 97	6 Feb.	20Feb.
Amur Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	11 ,,	24Feb.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4366	14 ,,	28Feb.
Shaka Maru	S. Tanaka	..	24 ,,	10 March
*Tacoma Maru	S. Kojima	5850	25 ,,	11 March

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA,
Manager.

Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 879.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates :—

Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as a) Multim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

For Agents.

Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.

Lowest rates with highest returns.

WANTED AGENTS.

For terms and conditions apply to:

J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO. Secretaries.

Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

Results for 1924.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 22,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 18,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,60,000
6. Claims paid about ..... Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.

Terms Liberal.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,752

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES :—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pombianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA :—Calcutta, Bombay Rangoon

JAPAN :—Kobe.

CHINA :—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS :—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY, OFFICE 82, ESPLANADE ROAD

L. J. S VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,800.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription at very moderate. 30 per cent surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to :—

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

(Head Office : Toronto, Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Offices :—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

LODGING AND BOARDING

FOR

Hindoos and Students

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES.

AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue ; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROP: GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Good ASSISTANT, well educated, neat writing, good salary. Apply immediately SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Crawford Market, Sitaram Bldg., Bombay.
A M1740

WANTED.—COPYHOLDER, must be matriculate and able to read English script fluently. One with previous experience will be given preference. Application in own handwriting to be addressed to Box No. 209, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—A smart CANVASSER for Bombay, for securing subscribers and advertisements for a popular monthly journal. Pay Rs. 50-80 plus liberal Commission. Cash security Rs. 1,000. Apply to "X" C/o the "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
A 739

WANTED.—Experienced PROOF READER for the News Department of a daily newspaper. One who has served on the staff of a daily newspaper will be preferred. Applications in applicant's own handwriting giving full particulars to be addressed to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

DECENT FLAT, consisting of 2 Bed Rooms, Kitchen and Hall in 'Dongre' Mansion, opposite Chikalwadi. Apply N. B. SURATKER on premises.
C M741

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
K M737

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah). N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, Postage As. 5 extra.
C

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR LORRIES will be hired for long term and purchased by instalments system on reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 6.7. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 736

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY OF ELECTRIFICATION.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the INFORMATION of the GUESTS INVITED to the OPENING CEREMONY of the ELECTRIFICATION of the G. I. P. Railway on the 3rd February that the entrance will be by the door leading to the circulating area at Victoria Terminus immediately opposite the entrance porch of the Municipal Hall.

Guests are particularly requested to arrive before 11.15 a.m. and to bring their invitation cards with them.

A. S. ALCOCK.
Secretary to Agent.
22603

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

ELECTRIFICATION OF THE HARBOUR BRANCH SERVICE.

WITH effect from 4th February, 1925, an electric train service will run between Kurla and Victoria Terminus via the Harbour Branch.

The holders of single journey and return tickets, available between stations on the Kurla-Kalyan section and Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus will have option of travelling by either the main line or the harbour branch.

Ordinary Season ticket holders must travel by the route for which their tickets are available. The fares by both routes will be equal but intending passengers must notify the staff by which route they wish their tickets to be available. Season tickets available for the harbour branch will be stamped "available by Harbour Branch only" and tickets not so stamped will be available only for the main line. Alternative Season tickets between stations on the Kurla-Kalyan Section and Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus, available by either the main line or the Harbour Branch, will be issued at fares which may be ascertained on application to Station Masters. Such tickets will be endorsed "Alternative."

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th January, 1925. 22601

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

SAFETY FIRST.
ELECTRIC TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that ELECTRIC TRAINS increase speed very rapidly and that to attempt to enter or alight from a train in motion is dangerous to life.

The railway staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to board or alight from moving trains.

2. The coaches of Electric trains being wider than those of steam trains the following "DON'TS" are published for the safety of passengers.

DON'T STAND NEAR THE DOOR.
DON'T PUT YOUR ARMS OR LEGS OUT OF THE WINDOW.
DON'T STAND NEAR THE EDGE OF THE PLATFORM.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 23th January, 1925. 22572

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive TENDERS on Company's authorized form (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office, at Nagpur, upto 12 hours on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1925 for purchase of tramway material 2nd hand such as rails, sleepers, tubes, frames, points and crossings, tip wagons, fish plates, wheels and axles etc. lying in I. N. Railway Stores at Amla and at Narkhed.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment in cash equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. The undersigned is not bound to accept any particular tender and is not required to assign his reasons for not accepting any particular tender.

For details apply to

A. F. CAMPBELL,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Nagpur.
22567

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY LIMITED.

(In liquidation).

TENDERS.

THE undersigned, with the consent of the Official Liquidator of Badham Pile and Company, Limited, invites tenders for the purchase of the new assessed property known as "Temple Bar", situate at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, occupied by Badham Pile & Company's shop. Tenders will be received at the Company's office at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, upto the 10th day of February, 1925. The conditions of and form of tender may be obtained on application at the above address.

HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY,
Mortgagee in Possession,
Badham Pile & Company, Limited.
22533

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for 2000 gallons of Petrol and 9000 tins of 150 Kerosine Oil are invited so as to reach the undersigned on 16-2-25 before 4 p.m. together with a sum of Rs. 100 for each tender as Earnest Money.

Further particulars re:- requirements and the specifications can be had on application from the Store Office.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality,
Stores Department,
Dated 30-1-25. 22611

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for 200 tons of Cement are invited so as to reach the undersigned on 16-2-25 before 4 p.m. together with a sum of Rs. 100 as Earnest Money.

Further particulars re:- requirements and the specifications can be had on application from the Store Office.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality,
Store Department.
Dated 30-1-25 22612

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of (1) Stationery and Printing Materials, (2) Uniform and Clothing for the use of the Railway Department for the year 1925-1926, commencing from 1st April, 1925.

Tenders should be marked "Tenders for Uniform" and "Tenders for Stationery" and must be submitted to the Stores Superintendent of the Railway, on or before 20th February, 1925.

Earnest Money of Rs. 500 for Stationery and Rs. 250 for Uniform tender should be deposited with the Chief Auditor of the Railway and his receipt attached with the tender, without which no tender will be considered.

Tender form and Specifications can be had from the Stores Superintendent on payment of Rs. 2 each tender copy.

The standard samples can be seen in the Stores Superintendent's Office at any time between 2 and 4 p.m. on week days.

A. T. HOULDCROFT,
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief,
G. B. S. Railways.
Gaekwar's Territory,
28th January 1925. 22610

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE ON ITARSI-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ON and from 4th February, 1925, the train service on Itarsi-Nagpur Railway and Amla-Parasia Branch will be revised as shown below:—

BETWEEN ITARSI AND NAGPUR.

		471 Dn. Passr.	473 Dn. Passr.	475 Dn. Passr.
Itarsi	Dep.	5 0	17 10	23 00
Amla	Arr.	10 20	22 12	2 55
	Dep.	10 25	22 22	3 8
Nagpur	Arr.	17 35	5 12	9 0
		476 Up Passr.	474 Up Passr.	472 Up Passr.
Nagpur	Dep.	22 50	13 50	6 45
Amla	Arr.	4 33	20 25	13 33
	Dep.	4 48	20 45	13 58
Itarsi	Arr.	8 45	2 15	19 15

BETWEEN AMLA AND PARASIA.

		467 Dn. Passr.	469 Dn. Mixed
Amla	Dep.	4 55	14 0
Parasia	Arr.	8 15	19 0
		468 Up Passr.	470 Up Mixed
Parasia	Dep.	8 50	21 40
Amla	Arr.	12 35	2 30

2. For timings at intermediate stations, see corrected sheet time tables at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1925. 22616

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of DHARAMSEY LUDHA of Cutch, Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Cutch in Anjar. ..... Deceased.

JAVERBAI, widow of Dharamsey Ludha, the deceased abovenamed of Cutch Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, temporarily residing at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-eighth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 28th day of January, 1925.
JAVERBAI, widow.
Petitioner-in-Person.
22614

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HAZOORIA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs Matubhai Jametram and Madan Attorneys for Sulaiman Haji Ebrahim, Esq., the receiver in Suit No. 1047 of 1923 (Khatizabai wife of Abdul Karim Ebrahim and another v/s. Sulleman Haji Ebrahim and others) and in pursuance of the consent decree dated 10th day of March 1924 and the consent Judge's order dated 30th day of September, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Quit and ground rent with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of the Huzaria Street containing by admeasurement about 70 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 492 New No. 7747 Old Survey No. 1/2419 and New Survey No. 3890 and bounded on the East by the said Huzaria Street, on the West by the house of Essaji Noorbhoy, on the North and South by Goondaria Street cross lane and which said messuage or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 258 and Street Nos. 138, 140, 142.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jametram and Madon Solicitors or to the undersigned

FURNITURE SALE AT COLABA OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th day of February, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, opp. the Post Office, very valuable and handsome made-to-order carved and plain household furniture, rich pictures and ornaments, cut glassware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, crockery stands, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, fancy Cabinets, vases and figures fancy brass ornaments, E. table lamps and fans, single and double bed steads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers reclining sofas, large and small writing tables office chairs, one sweet tone pianorgan with records, ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.

Property of M. K. Carvelho Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS OF MACHINERIES.

By the order of the International Banking Corporation and on account and at the risk of Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th February, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown premises of Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Ltd., in Mr. Esufally Bundookwalla's Bungalow at Mount Road, Mazagaon, the following:—

One big lot of steel flat spring bars, steel round bars, steel tools bars (round, flat, square and hexagon), Milner's Steel Drill Octagon bars, Steel Mild square bars, steel W. I. square Tata quality bars, Swedish iron square bars, files (flat 2nd cut, square smooth, round Bastard, etc.) circular saws, Tender, feed pipes, Band saws of cast steel, double handled cross cut saws, Railway Beeters, steel Pick axes, self-centring Lathe Chucks, white metal Antifrictions, Dies Gas Threads, Crussby's Oil Engines, American Lathe, Capstan Lathe Gauwin No. 2, Ice Machine Plant, Winnowing Machine, Guillotine Machine for knife grinding, Toll grinder, wet "Rigo" on self-contained column, Bench Drilling Machine, Twist Drill Grinder, New Century 1½" Wet Twist Drill Grinder, Universal Grinder without Traverse, Emery grinder with two wheels, Centifrugal Pumps of various sizes, Motor Boat Engine complete with gear box and propeller shaft, steam pump, Pan Mill No. 2, Punching Machine, Die head for pipes, water meters, small wall Drilling Machine, Paint of various kinds, vices records and machines, hydraulic leather hides, leather beltings, double Web Section, Fire bars for Yorkshire Steam Wagon, Railway keys, wheels, ventilators, pulley blocks, plummer blocks, English lathe, circular saw bench, lathes, wood planing and thicknessing machine, flexible steel tubings, nickle plated cocks, C. I. Pulleys, brass sheets, etc. etc.,

One concrete machine lying at the workshop of Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Ltd., at Panton Road, Darukhana, Mazagon.

AUCTION SALE OF SEASON WOOD HIGHLY POLISHED MAHOGANISED AND BLACK-WOOD FURNITURE OF THE VERY BEST TYPE, REAL MOROCCO LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITE, MARK'S PIANO, VELVET LINED FOLDING DRAWING ROOM SUITE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 8th February, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jamjira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, (Opp. Hotel Majestic) Rich and selected pieces of Dining, Drawing and Bed-room furniture made from best Season wood, such as sliding Dining Table, Dining chairs, full sized sideboard by Devji Kanji, Dinner Waggon and Dumbwaiter, Rich Canteen cutlery case for 12 persons, specially made-to-order Morocco Leather lined Chesterfield Suites, Rich Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Fancy show-cases, Table ornaments, H. M. V. Graniophone, Mark's Cottage Piano, Roll top Office writing Table, Lady's writing Desks, Velvet lined Drawing Room suite, best Season wood Almyrahs, Dressing chests, Dressing Tables, Teapoys, Hatstand, Clothe and Gown Presses, English Dinner-set, Cutlery, Glass and platedware, English Ice Box, Meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of W. Howard Hussey, Esq., Asst. Auditor and Acct. G. I. P. Rly., proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT RAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Dossabhoy Framji Suntook and Jehangir Framji Suntook, the proving Executors of the last will and testament of Khan Bahadur, Framji Nusserwanji Suntook deceased and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Haji Essa Haji Haroon and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Sub-Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of January, 1924, and made between the said Haji Essa Haji Haroon of the first part, Mohamadbhiyan Haji Essa Fazala of the second part, Bai Amiabai widow of Hajesmail Haji Essak Fazala and Aishabai and Rakhiabai daughters of Haji Esmail Haji Essak Fazala of the third part and the said Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntook deceased of the fourth part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell away by Public Auction TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages tenement and buildings standing thereon situate on the South side of and fronting the First Don Tar Row Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards and a six-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and bearing Ward No. 2591 Street Nos. 181/187 and New Survey No. 2595 Cadastral No. 1365 Mandvi Division and bounded on or towards the North partly by the said First Don Tar Row Road and partly by the Church Runder First Row Road on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Miyan Shaikh Ahmad bin Fakrudin Ghanentker and Miyan Mohamad bin Saleh bin Fakrudin but now to Haji Abdulla Noormohamad on or towards the South partly by the property formerly belonging to Yusuf Mala Abd Esa Mala but now to Haji Abdul Latiff and Umar Hajianu and partly by the property formerly belonging to Miyan Shaikh Ahmad bin Fakrudin Ghanentker and Miyan Mohamad bin Saleh bin Fakrudin Ghanentker but now to Haji Abdulla Nurmohamad and on or towards the West by Mo.amadhus-in Kambekar Street.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon situate at Kambekar Street without the Fort of Bombay fronting the said Kambekar Street on the East side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less assessed in the Books of the Assessor of the Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2590 and Street Nos. 177, 179, Collector's No 43, Cadastral No. 1365 Mandvi Division and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Momon Ismail Haji Essak on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ayub Haji Rahimtoola, on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that the property of Haji Esmail and on or towards the West by the said Kambekar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Dossabhoy Framji Suntook and Jehangir Framji Suntook at their Offices at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10.

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The second and concluding part of The Prodigal Son—the wonderful novel by

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If you enjoyed the Prodigal Son you will like the sequel even more. All the beauty of this great human story has been intensified by the marvellous acting of

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A STORY BY A MASTER WRITER
BRILLIANTLY ACTED MIDST GLORIOUS NATURAL SCENERY.

All the best and all the worst in human nature is revealed in this classic picture—a play which impresses you with its extreme power and beauty.

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Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As 4 (including Tax).

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"MESSALINA"
With COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m. Boxing Tournament.

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TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SAVITRI"
With COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.

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PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

KEY TO HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

SIR S. NAIR'S SCHEME.

Sir Sankaran Nair, who is staying in Madras, was interviewed by a representative of the "Hindu" on some of the current topics of interest.

"I do not think the yarn franchise suggested by the Belgaum Congress is feasible at all", declared Sir Sankaran Nair in answer to the first of the questions which our representative put to him and said it might be dismissed without any further discussion.

THE SWARAJISTS' POLICY.

"What do you think of the Swarajists' programme and what is your view on the question of their accepting offices?", next asked our representative.

"I think that the Swarajists have done well in entering Councils," replied Sir Sankaran Nair. "I also think that they should accept office if offered to them. I consider it a great mistake on the part of Mr. C. R. Das to have declined to accept office. The reason given is that the Ministers are not invested with sufficient powers in order to carry out schemes which they might think are essential in the interests of the country. After accepting offices, if they had found that Lord Lytton interfered with them in such a way that they were not able to carry on the Government as they conceived it should be carried on, then they would have been justified in resigning and taking up the attitude which they have now taken up before trying the experiment. The country then would have been with them. But at present it is difficult to say that they were justified in refusing to carry on the Government in the face of Lord Lytton's declaration that he was prepared to render every assistance to them."

THE BENGAL ORDINANCE.

The next topic touched upon was the Bengal Ordinance and Sir Sankaran Nair expressed himself thus:

"I was strongly of opinion that the steps taken in Bengal by the Government of India and Lord Lytton were unjustified because I have always felt that the Code of Criminal Procedure was so drastic that an efficient judiciary and an efficient police like that we have in Madras can put an end to any sort of crime, even anarchical. In Madras and Bombay the attempts made to put down anarchical crimes by the police and the judiciary were successful; and there is no reason why it should not have succeeded equally well in Bengal provided they had an efficient police and an efficient judiciary. It was from this point of view that I wrote an article in the "New Leader" which, I believe, was reproduced in some of the Indian papers, condemning the steps that were taken by the Government of India and by Lord Lytton. But the discussions in the Bengal Legislative Council have made me waver in taking such a strong view. The spokesman of thew Opposition, Sir P. C. Mitter, declared without contradiction that anarchical crimes were rampant in Bengal to such an extent that it was necessary to re-enact the Rowlatt Act.

"But I hesitate to accept the view that the Rowlatt Act should be re-enacted", continued Sir Sankaran Nair speaking about Sir P. C. Mitter's proposal. "The storm that raged throughout India on the enactment of that measure and the dissatisfaction which it engendered were such that the Government of India have been compelled to repeal that measure. And it is very doubtful whether the Government would again be justified in putting forward that measure. The statement of Sir P. C. Mitter was not contradicted or challenged in any form by any other speaker. He was the sole speaker put forward and apparently outsiders have to take his speech as the view of the opposition. From this point of view therefore, it is difficult to say that the Government were not justified in taking the measures they have taken. In my opinion Sir P. C. Mitter has given away the Bengali case; and I cannot help thinking that the opposition were very ill-advised in putting him forward as their spokesman. If special measures were necessary and the Bengal Legislative Council would not pass those measures, then certification would be the only course left. But I still hesitate to believe that even in Bengal, the Judiciary and the Police would not be able to put down crime. But I dare not put this argument forward now in the face of the statement of Sir P. C. Mitter in the Bengal Legislative Council."

NEED FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

On the question of the need for foreign propaganda, Sir Sankaran Nair said:—"Foreign propaganda takes many different forms. Propaganda among the members of Parliament is carried on by Major Graham Pole, and he carries it on satisfactorily. But it is practically confined to the Labour Members of Parliament. Propaganda in the interests of overseas Indians is carried on by Mr. Polak, and he does it well. What I regard more important than either of these is propaganda among the masses of the people of Great Britain. This is not now effectively carried on. An active propaganda is being conducted against us and in order to counteract its effects and to create an impression in our favour, I feel strongly that it is necessary that Indian speakers should address meetings in order to enlighten the people there on Indian questions in which their interest is aroused, they will themselves take the trouble to make themselves acquainted more fully with questions in issue.

"I have found that generally the people of England, excepting the governing class, are all in favour of Home Rule for India. I do not believe there will be any opposition amongst them for the grant of Home Rule at once. But I do not find the same favourable disposition among the leaders, neither of the Conservative, nor of the Liberals nor of the Labour Party. It is necessary therefore, I think, that there should be active propaganda for the purpose of the constituencies putting pressure upon their leaders. Every constituency must be asked to pass resolutions in favour of Indian Home Rule and desire their representatives in Parliament, to do all that they can in favour of Indian Home Rule.

"There is also the question of propaganda in Europe and America. I feel this is also essential. Hostile propaganda is now being carried on in America and many newspapers which were in favour of Indian Home Rule, have now turned against us, because there are persons, who are paid for that purpose, actively interesting themselves against Indian aspirations; and propaganda in our favour is nil. Though there are a few persons here and there, who are doing what they can, that is not very effective. I think such propaganda is necessary in Europe also. It was really foreign pressure that compelled England along with other circumstances, to give Home Rule to Ireland."

Asked about the methods in which foreign propaganda can be effectively carried on, Sir Sankaran Nair said: "I cannot discuss now how it could be done, whether by forming a committee in England or having an organ in London of our own. That would depend on the funds available.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

"What, in your opinion, is the best way of securing Hindu-Muslim unity?" our representative asked and Sir Sankaran Nair replied:

"In the recent discussions to secure Hindu-Mahomedan unity, I find it generally stated that the Lucknow Pact was a blunder. This, certainly, is not my opinion. When, in 1916, the Government of India were considering the question of reforms, it was essential that there should be some kind of agreement between the Hindus and Mahomedans. Otherwise, I think it would have been extremely difficult to secure even the reforms which were eventually granted. The Lucknow Pact had really its origin and its basis in the memorandum presented by the nineteen elected members of the Legislative Council. Mr. Jinnah, the late Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, and Mr. Sarma were really responsible for that memorandum. Once that agreement was reached in Simla, it became possible to arrive at the Lucknow Pact. I believe the Raja of Mahamadabad and Mr. Jinnah on the Mahomedan side and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu on the side of the Hindus threw their heart and soul into it and got up the Pact. Even after that Pact was entered into, the Government of India tried to upset it in their report on constitutional reforms by asking for a larger representation for the Mahomedans of Bengal. If they had interfered with it with reference to Bengal, the whole pact would have been endangered. Now, however, the pact has served its purpose.

"I believe that a new Pact is possible between Hindus and Mahomedans provided it is made only to demand a further instalment of reforms; that is to say, if the British Government is in control to enforce the provisions of that Pact. But I doubt very much whether it is possible to arrive at any agreement now in the present temper of both Hindus and Mahomedans as a preliminary step to Home Rule—any agreement which will have the elements of permanence. If Home Rule is granted and there is an end of British control, that Pact will then be at the mercy of the more powerful of the parties and will be torn up; also those who regard that Pact has done injustice to them will always be trying to get it set aside. This is a condition of things which cannot be contemplated."

SCHEME OF PROVINCIAL HOME RULE.

"If that is your view, do you think that Home Rule is practically impossible?" put in our representative.

"No; I do not think so," stated Sir Sankaran Nair. "By a redistribution of the provinces you can avoid the Hindu-Mahomedan problem. For instance, Madras may be divided into Tamil, Telugu and Karnataka provinces; and each of these divisions may be granted a modified form of Home Rule. I would not advise the grant of any kind of Home Rule to the Malabar District where the feelings between the Hindus and Mahomedans are acute. Similarly the Mahratta Districts under the Central Provinces and those under the Bombay Government may be made into one province and Home Rule may be granted to it. So also, Home Rule may be granted to Orissa and the adjoining districts peopled by Ooriyas. In all these provinces, Mahomedans are so insignificant that I do not believe Hindus will be jealous of them and Mahomedans are sure to receive fair-play at the hands of Hindus. The same argument applies to Sindh also. Mahomedans there are in such a majority that they would not be jealous of Hindus and they are sure to treat Hindus fairly."

THE CASE OF THE PUNJAB.

"What about other Provinces, such for instance, the Punjab?" asked our representative.

"As regards them, the question is more difficult," said Sir Sankaran Nair. "I do not see, at present, my way to suggest any kind of Home Rule for those Provinces as long as the feelings between Mahomedans and Hindus continue to be what they are today. It may be possible to divide these provinces also into smaller Hindu, Mahomedan or Sikh provinces and to give them Home Rule. But I have not the knowledge necessary to give my opinion on the practicability or otherwise of such proposal. The question is most difficult in the Punjab. And so far as Home Rule for this province is concerned, all India is interested on account of its being the gate of India. Home Rule there, for this reason, may have to come last. Therefore I would wait to see how the experiment works in the provinces to which Home Rule in my opinion may be granted before taking up the question for Northern India, unless Hindus and Mahomedans generally put forward a scheme which has got the elements of permanence in it and which will be carried out even after the cessation of British control. If, of course, Hindu-Mahomedan unity is required not as a preliminary to Home Rule but for a further instalment of Reforms, I do not think the difficulty is formidable."

THE BRAHMIN-NON-BRAHMIN PROBLEM.

"If you say that Home Rule can be granted to Southern India and certain other provinces on account of the absence of a strong feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans, what do you say of the differences of opinion between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins in this province and in Bombay?" was our representative's next question.

"I recognise the problem is acute," observed Sir Sankaran Nair. "I feel also that the non-Brahmin classes and the so-called casteless Hindus are resenting more and more the supremacy of the other classes. I recognise all these. But I do not think that would stand in the way of any further reforms or of any Home Rule. Because, the superior classes among Hindus are sufficiently advanced to recognise both the danger of the situation and the steps to be taken in order to meet it. I believe the superior classes of Hindus will be willing to make any concessions in order to secure Home Rule because they realise that if Home Rule is secured and the so-called lower classes find not only that they have nothing to fear but that their interests will be advanced and they will be in a much better position under Home Rule than they are under the present condition, their antagonism to higher castes will go away and all the classes will work in common. What is important is that no scheme of reform should be put forward or Home Rule granted without taking the steps the lower classes consider necessary in order to secure their interests; because it is fairly certain that once they enter the Councils and they realise the conditions of the problem and find as they will find that they are happier, their material prospects are considerably improved and their future evolution is in their own hands, they will work in harmony with the other classes."

Sir Sankaran Nair left for Malabar on Monday. He has cancelled for present his intended trip to Egypt. He may probably go there in May next.

MORLEY AND MONTAGU REFORMS.

NEW LIGHT THROWN BY MR. SASTRI'S RECOLLECTION.

The following correspondence appears in the *Servant of India*:—

In a signed review of "John, Viscount Morley" by Brig.-Gen. John H. Morgan Murray in the "Spectator" of December 20th, 1924, the Editor of the journal Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, writes as follows on his impression as to what Lord Morley thought of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms:—

"I may add that, feeling very strongly, as I did, about the Montagu policy, I took this opportunity to play a little of the part he had been playing with Clemenceau and to ask him what he really thought about the state into which India was rapidly drifting. As I felt would probably be the case, I found him very strongly against the new way of governing India. I urged him to speak out—indeed told him it was his duty to do so; but he refused, partly, I think, from the physical difficulty of making a speech in the House of Lords, and partly from his desire not to embarrass the Government and the new Secretary of State.

"It is evident, however, from his talks with General Morgan that what he said to me was no passing impatience, but a settled conviction. Here is a confirmatory passage dated January 21st, 1921:—

Montagu calls himself my disciple, he went on in accents of repudiation. I see very little of my teaching in him. This dyarchy won't work. As for his strange plea for rousing the masses of India out of their 'pathetic content' by reforms for which they do not ask, and for which they cannot work, it's a most unwise remark. My reforms were quite enough for a generation at least."

As we in India have received a directly contradictory report of Lord Morley's views about the Montagu constitution the Editor of the "Servant of India" wrote to Mr. Srinivasa Sastri requesting him to give his own recollection of the matter and obtained from him the following statement:—

I had noticed the extract from the "Spectator" of December 20 of last year before you sent it to me. I was greatly surprised when I read it as its tenor did not accord with my recollection of what passed at a small dinner towards the end of 1919. It was at Lord Morley's residence. The party was very small and included, besides the host and myself, Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Sir K. G. Gupta. I believe it was the latter who took the liberty of suggesting that M should attend the Lords when the Government of India Bill would be passed and pronounce his benediction. The idea was very attractive to Lord Morley; but as he was not sure of his strength he desired Sir Krishna to remember the matter a few days in advance so that arrangements might be made, if necessary, to conduct him from his conveyance to his seat. I do not remember a single sentiment or expression deprecatory of the scope or provisions of the Bill. There was no attempt at discussing the measure seriously or in detail, but his talk was marked by his distinct friendliness to it, which gave me a general glow of satisfaction. In fact I was prepared in view of what he had said upon a former occasion about the unsuitability of Parliamentary institutions for India, for some disapprobation of the Montagu bill. My surprise and satisfaction were the greater for that reason.

I cannot of course shut out of my mind the possibility that at our dinner, Lord Morley did not feel called upon to express himself fully on the subject of Indian reform. At his age, he would not be eager to provoke a controversy with three such supporters of it as Jenkins, Gupta and myself. General Morgan and Strachey probably touched the chord of personal antagonism to Mr. Montagu and elicited the sympathetic note they wanted.

SHOLAPUR NOTES.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI ON UNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 29.

The City is going through the same experience about Plague as Poona did in 1923. It crept in slowly in Sadar Bazar in last August and gradually spread in Modi, Pitegaon and Station side without causing violent ravages at any time the average death-roll not exceeding 10. It has now entered the City proper and progressing slowly but surely in all Wards. Municipal Schools are closed. People are anxious to camp out but the prospect of the prolonged nature of the epidemic and small thefts which are of common occurrence of late, has been a discouraging factor. The Municipality has afforded facilities for free inoculation of which not less than 15000 persons have availed themselves so far.

Unity:—Maulana Shaukat Ali and Safdar Khan of Central Khilafat Committee visited this place on Sunday the 18th instant, and in a public meeting exhorted Hindus and Mahomedans to show greater tolerance of each other's customs and follow the example of Nagpur in settling the differences between the two communities. He appealed to the local Mahomedans to collect house-to-house subscriptions for the spread of Mahomedan education.

Baby Week:—It has been decided to have a Baby show here in the last week of February and a strong Committee is formed to make the Baby Week a success. The enthusiastic Honorary Secretary Mr. Jessawalla is showing activity in the preliminary preparations and various sub-committees are formed to take charge of each department. Awing to the appearance of plague in the City, however, the exhibition will have to be located away from the heart of the town.

"INFLUENCE OF EAST AND WEST."

DR. DHALA'S LECTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, Jan. 28.

Dr. Dhala, a Parsi religious priest (Dasturji), arrived at Jamnagar from Karachi on January 18 to perform the rites of the marriage ceremony of the daughter of Sheth Pestonji Merwanji Karanjia with Mr. Framroz N. Kallianiwalla, the son of K. B. Dr. Kallianiwalla, the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

He delivered four lectures before the Jamnagar public, one of which he delivered in the presence of H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb, giving His Highness and other non-Parsi visitors an idea of the verses which were recited at the time of marriage and showing them the relation between the Vedic and the Zoroastrian doctrines, on account of their having a common ancestry, along with other Aryan tribes.

The second lecture was a similar one, delivered in Gujarati at a garden party at Mr. Karanjia's residence on Wednesday, January 22nd. The third, which was organised by the Headmaster of the Nawanagar High School, was also delivered in Gujarati on Thursday, January 23rd. It explained the causes of our present dissatisfaction and our own responsibility for having caused it, because it owed its origin to the indiscriminate use of machinery, which dealt a death-blow to cottage-industries, and which largely produced destructive materials;—man being the architect of his own fortune, it was in his hands to make or mar it.

The fourth and the last was a very erudite and instructive lecture delivered on Friday, January 24th, by the learned doctor, in the High School, on "The Influence of the East on the West." The Doctor treated the subject from various points of view—religious, scientific, literary, economic, political, philosophical, etc., and with historical proof and remarkable observation and insight, clearly proved that the Zoroastrians influenced the Hebrewism, and consequently Christianity to a very great extent. He mentioned as an example, the remains of the temples of Mithra, which is also the Parsi divinity, all over Europe.

The philosophers of Greece when they were exiled, owing to difference of opinion and narrow-mindedness received a warm and hospitable welcome at the Persian Court of King Nausherwan the Just, and by his royal order they translated many Greek books of philosophy into the Court language of the day, and thus came in touch with the Oriental Mahobets and panjits of the Court. Sanskrit books, e.g., Hitopadesha, Pancha Tantra, Shakuntala, the Upanishadas and the Gita were translated into Persian and then into many European languages, which fascinated the German scholar Goethe and others. He referred to a strange influence of the East on the West. He said there were certain things which came from the West and were then neglected by the West, in the Dark Ages. Centuries after, the East returned them.

In conclusion he pointed out a mistake on the part of the Indians, in that they blindly thought everything Western to be good and worth imitation; and on the other hand, there was a school at present which hoped to take the people back to primitive condition, which was not desirable. In his opinion meeting half-way, taking from the West which was good, and preserving our individuality, was the surest way to achieve real knowledge.

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BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadali, 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.

The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black Inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lallubhai.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S ACCOUNTS.

AUDITORS' LETTER.

The following letter was addressed by S. B. Billimoria and Co. to the Financial Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay:—

113, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.

Dear Sir,—We enclose herewith the Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements and the list of advances for the year ended 31st December, 1922, prepared from the books and other subsidiary records available at Bombay and beg to report thereon as under:—

1. We regret to state that for the period under review no ledger is maintained, but daily and monthly abstracts of Receipts and Payments have only been prepared in books kept for the purpose, which involved considerable inconvenience and difficulty to check the various accounts.

2. We found that some of the vouchers of Travelling Account, etc., are prepared in Urdu and hence the verification of the same was not practicable for us.

3. *Angora Fund, Smyrna Fund, Khilafat Donations, Mopla Relief, Tayarrah Fund, Russian Muslim Fund, Morocco Relief Fund, Mecca Relief Fund, Medina Relief Fund:*—As no pucca receipts are passed to Donors of Rs. 5 and below, we have accepted the figures of such receipts for below Rs. 5 as shown in the Cash Book on the understanding that detailed lists are to be published.

4. *Sale of Khilafat Receipts (Notes), Literature Proceeds, Khilafat Bulletin and Khilafat Membership Fees:*—Registers are kept for the above heads of receipts partly in English and partly in Urdu, but we find that they are incomplete. Moreover, no regular receipts are passed for these receipts, hence we have had therefore to accept the figure in the Cash Books under these heads in absence of full particulars and verification.

5. *Propaganda Charges:*—We have not verified the payments under this head as we are informed that by a resolution No. 6, dated the 10th August, 1920, Mr. Chotani, the then President of the Committee, was authorised to spend amounts on account of Propaganda and Khilafat sufferers and that a voucher without details duly approved by him should be concluded as a valid payment. We find that almost all the payments under this head have been certified by the Secretary, however bank memo. could not be traced for the amount of Rs. 1,551-3-0 for Propaganda sent on 23rd January, 1922, to Mr. Syed Hassan who is now at America to whom we understand you have written for a certified receipt.

Mess and Literature Expenses:—We could not verify the various details of the expenses under these heads as Urdu registers are maintained for the same.

Advances to Khilafat Workers:—These represent as per separate list the amounts advanced from time to time to workers to be accounted for subsequently. We understand from the Accountant that steps have been taken to recover these advances.

Remittances to Provincial Khilafat Committees:—We understand that only one or two such Committees have rendered proper accounts. However, we understand that you have written to various Committees for rendering proper accounts. In absence of confirmation of such remittances we have taken the debits under this head as correct.

Travelling Expenses:—Some of the vouchers are kept in Urdu and hence the same have not been verified. We could not find the details of voucher Nos. 495 to 508, dated 22nd March, 1922, for Rs. 4,529-4-9. However, the former Secretary, Mr. Khatri, now certifies that he had seen the details which were correct and the various detailed lists were misplaced and cannot be produced at this stage.

Khilafat Conference Expenses:—We find that there are no details to support the slip for a payment of Rs. 1,900 on 7th March, 1922. In absence of details the payment is taken as correct.

Khilafat Sufferers:—In some cases no acknowledgments are received from these sufferers for the help given to them. It is very essential to take the same.

Resolutions:—We have requested you to pass the resolutions for the following payments at the next meeting of the Committee:—

(a) Rs. 2,000 sent as Newspaper Help on 20th January, 1922, under voucher No. 230.

(b) Monthly instalment of Rs. 299 to the Ajmere Khilafat Committee.

(c) For expenses of Khilafat Bulletin.

(d) For expenses of Legion's account.

(e) For Rs. 473 under voucher No. 1471 written off as stolen.

We understand that the Committee receives donations in kinds, but no proper record is ever shown to us. It is essential that some sort of record should be maintained.

A certificate for the balance in the hands of Mr. Chotani, the then Treasurer, should be taken from him for Rs. 17,80,927-6-8.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Hony. Auditors.

COMMITTEE'S REPLY.

Central Khilafat Committee,
Bombay, the 15th October, 1924.

The following is the Committee's reply to the above letter:—

Comrades and Brothers,—With reference to the attached report of the Honorary Auditors, we beg to submit the following:—

Auditors' Objection No. 1:—The objection has since been removed.

Auditors' Objection No. 2:—The objection has been removed.

Auditors' Objection No. 3:—Preliminary receipts are issued for every amount however small and this has been pointed out to the Auditors.

Auditors' Objection No. 4:—Steps are being taken to have the records completed.

Auditors' Objection No. 5:—The resolution of the Central Khilafat Committee authorising the Payments is already quoted by the Auditors.

Auditors' Objection No. 6:—Steps have been taken to complete the records.

Auditors' Objection No. 7:—Steps have been taken to recover the Advances and a large amount of outstandings has been cleared during 1923 and 1924.

Auditors' Objection No. 8:—The Provincial Khilafat Committees have since admitted all remittances made to them.

Auditors' Objection No. 9:—Needs no comments.

Auditors' Objection No. 10:—The receipt has been obtained and shown to the Auditors.

Auditors' Objection No. 11:—Acknowledgments are now being received.

Auditors' Objection No. 12:—The Working Committee has passed the necessary resolutions.

Auditors' Objection No. 13:—A separate receipt for donation in kind has since been introduced.

Auditors' Objection No. 14:—Seth Chotani has been addressed to furnish the required certificate, but in spite of repeated reminder, it has not been given.

MOHAMMAD SAFDAR,
Hony. Financial Secretary,
Central Khilafat Committee of India.

THE CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1922.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. as. p.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs. as. p.
To Opening Balance:—		By	
M M. H J. M. Chotani..	9,40,471 13 11	Aid to Angora	11,52,470 12 11
Cash in Hand	500 0 0	National M. University	15,000 0 0
		Aid to Smyrna	79,717 15 3
Angora Fund	22,60,456 14 0	Khilafat Press	1,09,056 1 5
		Propaganda Charges ..	67,477 6 3
Smyrna Relief Fund ..	1,48,457 7 3	Aid to Malabar	47,031 6 0
		Salaries	28,251 1 10
Khilafat Donations ..	1,27,408 12 1	National Education ..	26,854 0 0
		Khilafat Literature ..	25,895 0 10
Khilafat Press	53,382 6 10	Travelling Expenses ..	23,125 10 6
		Gazi Mustafa Kemal. Pasha High School ..	18,405 14 9
Mopla Relief Fund ..	27,327 5 *3	Advances (As per Separate list)	25,990 11 3
		Postage and Telegrams	14,291 15 9
Khilafat Receipts (Notes)	25,664 12 2	Khilafat Sufferers ..	8,316 6 3
		Khilafat Bulletin ..	8,021 14 8
Refund of Delegation ..	16,283 3 0	Morrocco Relief ..	7,680 0 0
		Mess Charges	7,874 11 0
Tayarrah Fund	10,551 6 10	Aid to Released Turkish Prisoners	7,435 5 0
Khilafat Conference ..	10,900 0 0	Sunday Expenses Including Tramfare, Cartage Cooly-hire Gharry-hire etc.	6,792 3 9
		Khilafat Enquiry Comtt.	5,637 5 6
Literature Proceeds ..	7,587 4 9	Rent	6,450 0 0
		Printing & Stationery ..	5,168 15 9
England Peace Delegation	4,984 12 0	Help to Newspapers ..	3,000 0 0
		Motor Charges	2,882 6 3
Khilafat Membership Fees	1,672 3 0	Khilafat Conference ..	2,005 4 0
		Furniture	1,125 0 0
Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha High School	1,425 12 0	Meeting Charges ..	1,179 2 0
		Expenses in connection with Khilafat Notes	270 12 3
Khilafat Bulletin ..	1,362 5 9	Khilafat Volunteers Corps	694 11 6
		Hijrat	145 0 0
First Delegation ..	*864 14 2	Retrenchment Committee	179 14 0
Miscellaneous Receipts	291 6 0		
Dividend on Investments	208 12 6	Newspapers Shares:—	
Russian Muslim Fund ..	150 0 0	20 Shares of Rs. 100 each of 'Democrat' at Cost	2,000 0 0
Morocco Relief Fund ..	67 12 0		
Mecca Relief Fund ..	58 4 0		
Medina Relief Fund ..	55 0 0		
Deposit	52 8 0		
Khilafat Flags & Badges	40 6 0		
National University ..	29 0 0		
Total ..	36,40,204 5 4	Total	36,40,204 5 4

Remittances to Khilafat Committees:—

Meerut	50,500	0 0
Nagpur	10,588	6 0
Bengal	8,000	0 0
Ajmere	3,789	0 0
Madanpura	1,927	8 0
Kerala	545	0 0
Nagpada	482	1 0
Nadiad	320	0 0
Bombay	22	2 0
Pydhoni	175	13 0

Balance as Under:—

Deposit with M. M. H. J. M. Chotani	17,80,927	6 8
Cash in Hand	2,500	0 0
Total	36,40,204	5 4

Subject to our report of even date the above is a correct abstract of figures as appearing in the books of the Funds at Bombay.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
Hony. Auditors.

Bombay, 15th September 1924.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

FULL TEXT OF CONSTITUTION.

The following is the full text of the constitution of the Indian National Congress as amended by The Belgaum Congress; 1924:—

Article I.—

The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means.

Article II.—

(a) The Indian National Congress shall ordinarily meet once every year during the last week of December at such place as may have been decided upon at its previous session of such other place as may have been determined by the All-India Congress Committee hereinafter referred to.

(b) An extraordinary session of the Congress shall be summoned by the All-India Congress Committee on the requisition of a majority of the Provincial Congress Committees or of its own motion, provided that in the latter case due notice has been given and the proposal is suported by two thirds of the members present. The All-India Congress Committee shall determine the place where such session is to be held, and the Articles of the constitution shall apply with such modifications as the All-India Congress Committee may consider necessary in respect of each such session.

Article III.—

The Indian National Congress organisation shall consist of the following:—

(a) The Indian National Congress organisation.

(b) The All-India Congress Committee.

(c) Provincial Congress Committees.

(d) District Congress Committees.

(e) Sub-Divisional, Taluqa or Tahsil, Firka or other local Congress Committees.

(f) Such other committees outside India as may from time to time be recognised by the Congress in this benalf

(g) The Reception Committee of the Congress

Note:—Provincial, District, Taluqa, Tahsil or other conferences may be organised by the above committees for educative and propaganda purposes.

Article IV.—

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

No person shall be eligible to be a member of any of the organisations referred to in the foregoing Article,, unless he or she has attained the age of 18 and expresses in writing his or her acceptance of the object and the methods as laid down in Article I of this constitution and of the rules of the Congress.

Article V.

The following shall be the provinces with headquarters mentioned against them, but in every case the respective Provincial Congress Committee shall have the power to alter the headquarters from time to time.

(1) Province Ajmer, Merwara and Rajputana (Hindustani), Headquarters Ajmer.

(2) Province Andhra, (Telugu), Headquarters Bezwada.

(3) Province Assam, (Assamese), Headquarters Gauhati.

(4) Province Behar (Hindustani), Headquarters Patna.

(5) Province Bengal and Surma Valley Bengali), Headquarters Calcutta.

(6) Province Berar, (Marathi), Headquarters Amraoti.

(7) Province Burma, (Burmese), Headquarters Rangoon.

(8) Provinces Central Provinces, (Hindustani), Headquarters Jubbulpore.

(9) Province Central Provinces, (Marathi), Headquarters Nagpur.

(10) Province City of Bombay, (Marathi and Gujarati), Headquarters Bombaq.

(11) Province Delhi, (Hindustani), Headquarters Delhi.

(12) Province Gujarat, (Gujarati), Headquarters Anmedabad.

(13) Province Karnatak, (Cannada) Headquarters Gadag.

(14) Province Kerala, (Malayalam), Headquarters Calicut.

(15) Province Maharashtra (Marathi), Headquarters Poona.

(16) Province Punjab and N. W. Frontier Province (Punjabi and Hindustani) Headquarters Lahore.

(17) Province Sind, (Sindhi), Headquarters Hyderabad.

(18) Province Tamil Nadu, (Tamil), Headquarters Trichinopoly.

(19) Province United Provinces, (Hindustani), Headquarters Allahabad.

(20) Province Utkal, (Oriya), Headquarters Cuttack.

Provided that the All India Congress Committee may from time to time assign particular Indian States to particular provinces, and a Provincial Congress Committee may in its turn allot particular Indian States assigned to it by the All India Congress Committee to particular districts within its jurisdiction.

PROVINCIAL ORGANISATION.

Article VI.—

(a) There shall be a Provincial Congress Committee in and for each of the provinces named in the foregoing Article.

(b) Each Provincial Congress Committee shall organise District and other Committees referred to Article III and shall have the power to frame rules laying down conditions of membership and for the conduct of business not inconsistent with this constitution or any rules made by the All India Congress Committee.

(c) Each Provincial Congress Committee shall consist of representatives elected annually by the members of the Congress organisations in the province in accordance with the rules made by the Provincial Congress Committee.

(d) Each Provincial Congress Committee shall submit an annual report of the Congress work in that province to the All-India Congress Committee before the 30th November.

Article VII.—

(i) Every person not disqualified under Article IV shall be entitled to become a member of any primary organisation controlled by the Provincial Congress Committee, provided that no one shall be a member of any Congress Committee or organisation who does not wear handspun and handwoven khaddar at political and Congress functions or whole engaged in Congress business, and does not make a contribution of 24,000 yards of evenly spun yarn per year of his or her own spinning, or in the case of illness, unwillingness or any such cause, the same quantity of yarn spun by any other person.

Provided also that no person shall be a member of two parallel Congress organisations at one and the same time.

(ii) The year of the membership shall be reckoned from the 1st January to the 31st December. The said subscription shall be payable in advance and may be paid in instalments of 2,000 yards per month payable in advance. Members joining in the middle of the year shall contribute the full quantity due from the beginning of the year.

Transitory provision. During 1925 the subscription shall be 20,000 yards only and shall be payable on or before 1st March, or in instalments as aforesaid.

(iii) No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of representatives or delegates or any committee or sub-committee of any Congress organisation whatsoever, or to be elected as such, or to take part in any meetings of the Congress, or any Congress organisation or any committee or sub-committee thereof, if he has not contributed the yarn subscription or the instalments due.

Any member who has made default in the payment of the yarn subscription may have his or ser rights restored by paying the subscription in respect of which the default has occurred and the instalment for the month then current.

(iv) Every Provincial Congress Committee shall send to the general secretary, All India Congress Committee, from month to month returns of membership and of the yarn received by it in virtue of this Article. The Provincial Congress Committee shall contribute 10 per cent. of the yarn subscription or their value to the All India Congress Committee.

ELECTORATES AND DELEGATES.

Each Provincial Congress Committee shall be responsible for the election of delegates to the Congress.

No one shall be qualified for election who not a member of any Congress organisation.

The number of delegates shall be not more than one for every fifty thousand, or its fraction, of the inhabitants of the province of its jurisdiction, including the Indian States therein, in accordance with the census of 1921: provided, however, that the inclusion of Indian States in the electorate shall not be taken to include any interference by the Congress with the internal affairs of such States.

The members of the All-India Congress Committee shall be ex-officio delegates to the Congress, the Provincial Congress Committees deducting the number of the elected and, if any, the ex-officio members of the All-India Congress Committee in their respective provinces from the number of delegates they are entitled to return.

Each Provincial Congress Committee shall frame rules for the election of delegates due regard being had to the return of women delegates and the representation of minorities, special interests or classes needing special protection.

The rules shall provide for the organisation of electorates and shall prescribe the procedure to be adopted for securing the proportional representation, by a single transferable vote or by any other method, of every variety of political opinion. Notice of all changes in the rules framed by the Provincial Congress Committee shall forthwith be sent to the general secretaries of the Congress.

Each Provincial Congress Committee shall send to the Reception Committee of the ensuing session of the Congress, an alphabetical list of the delegates so elected containing the full name, occupation, age, sex, religion and address of each of them to reach the committee not later than 10 days before the date fixed for the holding of the session. No changes shall be made in the list within ten days of the Congress.

(Continued on page 13.)

PUNJAB MARTIAL LAW INQUIRY ACCOUNT

(PER SJT. PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.)

FROM JULY 1919 TO JULY 1921.

ABSTRACT.

(STATEMENT NO. 6.)

Account of B. Purushottam Das Tandon of Allahabad in Connection with the Punjab M. L. Inquiry.

	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Receipts:—		
By cash from Pt. M. M. Malaviyaji		1,000 0 0
Total ..		1,000 0 0
Payments:—		
To Travelling	243 4 9	
„ Salary..	80 0 0	
„ Post and Telegrams	8 9 0	
„ Stationery and Books' etc.	142 15 0	
„ Photographer's bill	125 0 0	
„ Steel Box | Miscell:	9 0 0	
„ Miscellaneous |	3 10 6	612 7 0
„ Dr. Parashu Ram Sharma on a/c.		50 0 0
„ amount transfered from the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Amritsar to the P. N. Bank Ltd., Lahore, to P. Relief account of the Congress Sub-Committee		337 8 9
Total ..		1,000 0 0

Allahabad: (Sd.) Purushottam Das Tandon.

(STATEMENT NO. 7).

Combined Punjab Relief Account up to 17th December 1921.

	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Receipts:—		
1. Donations.		
Out of Bombay contributions	20,000 0 0	
„ „ Calcutta „	10,000 0 0	
Other „	62,175 3 7	92,175 3 7
2. Interest:—		
On current accounts		614 6 1
3. Sale Proceeds.		
(a) Of Congress Inquiry Report	11,669 0 6	
(b) Of furniture	300 0 0	11,969 0 6
4. Cases Account.		
From Pt. Motilal Nehru		4,463 13 4
5. Advanced by.		
L. Harkishan Lal, Lahore	225 0 0	
B. Gokal Chand, Calcutta	225 0 0	
The Seva Samiti, Allahabad	433 7 6	
Mr. M. R. Jayakar Bombay	100 0 0	
thro. Dr. P. R. Sharma)		
Sundry	24 7 0	1,007 14 6
Grand Total ..		1,10,230 6 0
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Disbursements:—		
1. Salaries and establishment		9,422 13 6
2. Travelling expenses..		6,429 15 9
3. Cablegrams	3,745 0 6	
4. Postage and Telegrams		2,819 5 9
5. Stationery, printing &c.		2,475 13 3
6. Legal expenses &c.,		
(a) Barrow Rogers Neville Fees	36,312 0 0	
(b) Mr. Nagu, Vakil	1,768 13 0	38,080 13 0
7. Delhi Enquiry		2,000 0 0
8. Relief..	1,810 7 9	
9. Cases account		7,143 4 4
10. Office rent and lighting		849 12 3
11. Furniture		576 12 0
12. Photographs		125 0 0
13. Auditor's fee		200 0 0
14. Miscellaneous		658 4 6
15. Refund to the Seva Samiti		433 7 9
16. Suspense account		865 9 3
Balance with:—		
(a) The Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore	*14,103 8 11	
(b) The Imperial Bank Allahabad	7,715 11 6	
(c) The Central Bank, Lahore.		
F. Deposit account ..9,500 0 0		
Current account 2,322 10 0	11,822 10 0	33,641 14 6
Grand Total ..		1,10,230 6 0

*As per Pass Book 15,515-7-2
Cheques uncalled 6,213-4-4
Receipt after 11 11/21 4,801-6-11 1,411-14-3
Examined and found correct. The fixed deposit receipt was not verified by me.
Allahabad, (Sd.) Brijindre Lal. Dr.
The 17-12-1921. Government Auditor.

(STATENMET NO. 8.)

Punjab Relief Fund Account with the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore.
Thro. Pandit M. M. Malaviya
From 18th December 1921 to 30 November 1924.

	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Receipts:—		
Last Balance		14,103 8 11
Balance of Calcutta contributions transferred	26,504 11 8	
Poona collections	75 0 0	26,579 11 8
Interest on current and F. D. account		5,969 2 3
Total ..		46,652 6 10
Disbursements:—		
Commission of Bank	5 10 0	
Paid in cases account	750 0 0	755 10 0
Balance with the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore:—		
3 Fixed Deposit Receipts with Pt. Malaviya..	45,842 0 0	
Current account	54 12 10	45,896 12 10
Total ..		46,652 6 10

Lahore: (Sd) Parashu Ram Sharma, Secretary,
D. 17-12-1924. Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.

(STATEMENT NO. 9.)

Congress Enquiry Committee Account
thro. Pandit K. Santanam, the Secretary.
From 14th November 1921 to 30th November 1924.

	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Receipts:—		
Last Balance		11,874 14 9
Sale proceeds of Martial Law Report	3,213 5 2	
Interest on current and Fixed Deposit accounts	2,686 1 0	5,899 6 2
Total ..		17,774 4 2
Disbursements:—		
Stamp on cheque		0 1 0
Balance:—		
(a) 2 F. D. Receipts with the Central Bank of India Ltd.	14,322 11 0	
(b) With Punjab Provincial Congress Committee	3,349 4 2	
(c) With Pt. K. Santanam	52 4 0	17,724 3 2
Total ..		17,724 4 2

Lahore, (Sd.) Parashu Ram Sharma, Secretary,
D. 17-12-1924. Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.

(To Be Continued.)

COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Our market has continued quiet during the period under review, although there are distinct signs that the disparity between our respective markets is inclined to get less for some of the staples. Some small forward business has been reported, probably where cheap sellers have been found, or in order to keep standards running, but the general tendency seems to be to wait until local demand makes its appearance before operating.

The improvement in selling, which usually takes place at this season of the year, has so far failed to materialize and, should this state of affairs continue, lower prices may be expected. A number of failures among the smaller dealers have been reported, and with the present tightness of money, a general sense of insecurity is felt among holders of stocks.

Grey Shirtings.—A small forward business has been done in this section, but only for well known standards and no general buying is at present anticipated. Sales are negligible and prices are steady.

Grey Dhooties.—The market for Dhooties is quiet, with hardly anything doing. Very little selling is reported and sales made show a slight reduction in price.

Whites.—A few forward transactions are reported, but they appear to have been arranged chiefly with the object of keeping standards running. The market is quiet, with no change in price.

Miscellaneous.—This section is dull, with neither sales from the bazar nor offers "to arrive" and the og-take has again been disappointing.

Yarns.—Imported spinnings have been firm and advancing, but are still much below the home parity.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bamermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-8-0.

Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-9-0.

T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-6 to 2-3-6 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-5-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-5-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 15-6-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-3-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10¼ lbs. Rs. 18-13-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconett 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs. Rs. 8-8-0 per piece.

White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yards Rs. 27-8 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 3 all round.

White Shirtings 98 in. by 40 yards Rs. 22-4 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 3 all round.

White Shirtings 99 in. by 40 yards Rs. 23-4 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 3 all round.

White Shirtings Raja 99 in. by 40 yards Rs. 11-0 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 3 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The market is quiet and dull with a general disinclination to do business. Selling has been dull and prices have shown an all around drop of 1 to 2 annas per 5 lbs. bundle.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10's. Rs. 4-6-0 to 4-10-0.
Mule 12's Rs. 4-6-0 to 4-10-0.
Mule 14's Rs. 4-9-6 to 4-13-6.
Mule 16's Rs. 4-10-6 to 4-14-6.
Mule 20's Rs. 5-2-0 to 5-6-0
Mule 22's Rs. 5-3-0 to 5-7-0.

COAL.

There is very little change to record in the market. The enquiry for the best qualities is fairly good, but for other qualities poor. The raisings are better, but not up to normal yet. Wagons continue in full supply.

The following are the average prices now ruling.

Dedherghur—Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-8.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 2, 5 p.m.

Ready Prices have improved by 4 annas with good Purchase Enquiries. To-day's clearance including Local Requirements amounts to 6900 bags.

Our Forward Market also has exhibited an improving tendency by evidencing a rise of 9d. in Java Sugar Jan/Feb/March Shipment and of 2 to 3d. per cwt. in New Crop Java Sugar Prices prevailing on Saturday. Continental and B.R.B. Beet Sugar Prices have also improved by 4d. so also Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices. Forward Delivery. The Market n the whole has ruled steadier with good Enquiries for New Crop transactions. Good business is reported to have been done in July/Aug/Sept Shipment at Sh. 16 6 and in June Shipment at Sh. 17 by some Importing Houses.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.

New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 18/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 19 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb/March/Sh. 19 per cwt. F.B.H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/12 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 19 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 31.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/3 Jan/Mar nominal.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/4½ June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/1½ July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/4 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/4½ July/Sep sellers.

WHEAT.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

B.C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 638.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 693.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 678.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 1/8.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. nil.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D Rs. 158.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.79 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 88.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 92.00.
London—Rome Liras 114.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet but steady. Exchange market closed dull with sellers at 1/5 15/16d.

London, Jan. 31.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/2
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—India Chins buying.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.
31st Exchange in Paris 88.40.
3st Exchange in Warsaw 24.95
31st Exchange in Prague 161.25.
30th Exchange in Belgium 92.60.
30th Exchange in Athens 280.50

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 2.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/32
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand.	642
American Dollars	280 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	159 1/2
Shanghai	215
Japan	107 3/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 31.

Stockholm	17.79
Christiania	31.30
Amsterdam	11.89
Switzerland	24.83
Belgium	92.05
Athens	275.50
Prague	161.000

London, Jan. 31.

Exchange on London in Paris 88.40
Exchange on London in Germany 20.147.000m.
Exchange on London in Italy 115.07.

Nek-York, Jan. 31.

Demand Bills 4.79.50

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/6.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 3/4.
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling T T June 1/5 21/32.
Bank's buying T T June 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling T T July 1/5 5/8.
Bank's buying T T July 1/5 23/32.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 31.

Dicount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.

LONDON DEPOSITS—

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY—

Call 5 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5 1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 1/2 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY.—Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Sovereings ready Rs. 14/1/16.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/1/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/1/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74/4.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 98/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 96/13.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 97/14.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1928 103/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/11.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 101/13.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 102/15.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 75.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 98.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal 1929-47 96.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 74.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

Hongkong Bank	£144
Chartered Bank	£ 21 1/4
National Bank	£ 47
P. & O. Bank	£ 11 5/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/8

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 31.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £25 1/8 Jan/Feb nominal.
Tone:—Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 50 7/8 March/April sellers.
Ray Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Months 50 7/8 May/Aug buyers.
Linseed Afloat 31000 tons.

London, Jan. 31.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £23 3/16 Jan/Feb sellers quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 1/2 Jan/Feb sellers firmly held.
Castorseed Bombay £24 3/4 Jan/Feb sellers.
Rapeseed Toria £20 1/4 Jan/Feb sellers steady.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 31.

Karachi Barley 46 Jan/Feb sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 31.

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 31.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 17 1/2 Feb/March.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 17 3/8 February.
Tone:—Easier closing firm.

London, Jan. 31.

Ruber market opened with buyers and became stronger in all positions. The price paid was 17 3/8 pence except for April/June which was 17 5/8 pence. Past quarters average price was working out at 17.9983. It is officially announced that quota for Feb/April exportable at minimum duty from Ceylon, Straits and Malaya has been increased from 5 to 55 per cent.

London, Jan. 31.

Business was done to-day in Rapeseed Toria afloat for Hamburg at £21 and in Wheat Cargo, Australian for February shipment to the Continent at 72/3 and for April at 71/3.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74/4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/12.

London, Jan. 32.

Bar gold ready s. 87/1.
Silver ready d. 32/8.
Silver forward d. 32/5.
TONE OF SILVER—Steady, Small business. Market has a rising tendency.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 31.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/2 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 3/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent 101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 117 1/2 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent 58 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 5/8 nchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2 unchanged.

GOLD.

Bombay, February 2.

Ready:—22-4-0

Valda.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Maha	22 2-6		2-1 6	22-1 6
Fagan	22 1-6		22-0-9	22-0-9

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—2—6
Fagan 0—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 2.

Ready:—74-8-0

Valda	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	74-12-0		74-3 0	74 3-0
Fagan	74-3 0		73-12-0	73-12-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—15—0
Fagan 1—15—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

To-day Reuter reported 5 to 14 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on scattered buying. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 7 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 31st ultimo as under:—

"Good demand for spot cotton."

So far as the local market is concerned we are inclined to look for easier prices in the immediate future as commitments for shipment this month are very moderate whilst arrivals are likely to increase. At the moment the market is without any special feature with little or no sign of any fresh business from Europe or Japan, and prices show little change. Unless American markets should greatly improve we think it highly probable that during the current month we shall see the lowest prices of the season, and would, therefore, prefer sales in strong markets.

In sympathy with an improvement in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 454 i.e. a rupee higher than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. On buying by Commission Houses the prices improved to Rs. 455 and the market closed quiet but steady at Rs. 454 1/2 on selling by Shroffs. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 454 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 455 on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 446 and advanced to Rs. 449 on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 448 1/2. The market was dull and featureless. F. G. Bengal March was nominally quoted Rs. 387.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet and dull on Saturday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 2.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	455
Fully Good Bengal	March ..	388 1/2
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	448

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 2.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	420	410	395
M G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Khandesh	472	462	447

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 2.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	454
Fully Good Bengal	March ..	397
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	447

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 2.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.	
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
"	Fine M.G.	..	400/410	..
"	F.G.M.G.	385	..	..
Sindh Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	400/410	..
"	F.G.M.G.	385	..	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	..	..	..
Wardha-Hingh. Fine	M.G.	455/60	465/475	..
Nagpur		455/60	465/475	..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	450	465	..
Pulgaon .. "	"	455/60	465	..
Dhamangaon "	"	450	455/60	..
Amraoti .. "	"	440/445	450/455	..
Khamgaon-Akola	"	440/445	450/60	..
Mulkapur "	"	435/440	445/50	..
Khandesh "	"	430	440	..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..	March.
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	..	484
" Fully Good	"	..	..	..
Muthia Fine	"	..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	420	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..
Westerns	"	480/500	..	..
"	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	480/500	..	..
Cambodia	"	550	..	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

2nd Feb. 1925.

New York Market, 31st Jan.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.66	Mar.	23.77	+11
23.96	May	24.10	+14
24.20	Jul.	24.32	+12
24.02	Oct.	24.07	+06

New York spot on 30th Jan. 23.90 —.01
New Orleans spot on 30th Jan. 23.75 —.10

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet Saturday market. May highest 24.15 (11-48 a.m.), lowest 23.93 (at the opening) range .22 points.

Liverpool Market, 31st Jan.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.81	Mar.	12.75—06	12.78—05	12.78	—03
12.92	May	12.86—06		12.88	—04
13.00	Jul.			12.95	—05
12.89	Oct.			12.82	—07
Egyptian 28.45	May			28.65	+20

Telegraphic market advices:—Very steady market.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable as under:—

"Expect that the strengthening statistical position will affect the market favourably."

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 Bales.
Universal Standard 1305 limited request. Yesterday's 1292 quiet.
Mid. Americans Spot. 3200. Yesterday's 3175.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Jan. 31.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,717,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	364,000
East Indian Visible Supply	138,000
American Visible Supply	4,746,000
Other Visible Supply	158,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian Sales	300
East Indian Stock	12,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,300
East Indian Actual Export	14,000
East Indian Imports	2,000
American Afloat	244,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	305,000

Taking of the World's Spinners of American Cotton 342,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

Scinde Good	10.20
Fully Good	10.60
Fine	10.00
Bengal Good	10.30
Fully Good	10.70
Fine	10.10
Oomra Good	10.60
Fully Good	10.10
Fine	10.60
Broach Good	10.85
Fully Good	11.25
Fine	11.65

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

COTTON DELIVERY MID UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—		
February	12.69	—02
March	12.78	—03
April	12.81	—03
May	12.88	—04
June	12.91	—04
July	12.95	—05
August	12.90	—06
September	12.86	—06
October	12.82	—07
November	12.78	—08
December	12.75	—08
January	12.73	—08
February	12.71	

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

February	30.35	+.05
March	29.80	+.15
April	28.95	—.10
May	28.65	+.20
June	27.75	+.10
July	27.08	+.08
August	26.50	+.05
September	25.80	+.05
October	25.40	+.05
November	22.95	+.10
December	22.80	+.10
January	22.70	+.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 31.

COTTON:—		
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	34,000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	23,000	
Day's Exports to Continent	1,000	
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—		
March	23.77	+.11
May	24.10	+.14
July	24.32	+.12
October	24.07	+.05
Spot Cotton at New York	24.05	+.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.90	+.15
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—		
March	23.76	+.13
May	24.00	+.13

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 22 3/4.
Demand Bills 47950
Silver Commercial Bars—Foreign mined 69 1/4.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, February 2.

(6 30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready	Rs a p.	Rail. Delivery.	Rs a p.
Wheat, White Delhi	70-30	64 0 0		9 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore	70-30	..63 0 0		9 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		65 0 0		9 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		10 14 0		11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		..11 12 0		11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		..11 14 0		12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold		..14 0 0		14 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin		..13 11 0		14 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15		..72 0 0		14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25		..69 0 0		..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50		..65 0 0		..
Teelseed, Black ..		..62 0 0		..
Poppyseed, White		..13 8 0		14 0 0
Groundnuts		..65 0 0		..
Mowrassed ..		..49 4 0		9 12 0
Barley		..45 0 0		6 11 0
Castorseed ..		..68 0 0		13 12 0
Jira ..		..16 0 0		....

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Linseed, May ..	..14 2 0
Groundnuts F/M	..67 0 0
Cotton Seed F/M	.. 5 8 0
Castor Seed M-M.	..12 13 0
Cotton Seed M-A.	.. 5 9 0

METALS.

London, Jan. 31.

English best Selected Copper £68 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. £64 7/8.
Copper Braziers £84 1/2.
Yellow Metal 8 3/16
Hard Spelter 30 1/2 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets 17 3/8.

London, Jan. 31.

Tin Block £264.

BRASS

Bombay, February 2.

		Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English ..	..	3/4	60 0 0
Do ..	..	1	60 0 0
Do ..	..	1 1/4	60 0 0
D ..	..	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do ..	..	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do ..	..	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 2.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	66 0 0
Copper	1	65 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	66 8 0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		36 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/1 to 1 ..		57 8 0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		57 8 0
" " to 1 3/4 to 2 ..		68 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, ..		66 4 0
" " 1 1/4		67 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 2.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 14 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 0 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 6
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 9
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 11 6
Light house	No. 6 1/2	0 11 3
Japan	No. 40—1	1 5 6
"	No. 42—2	1 8 6
"	No. 20	1 1 0
"	No. 32	1 4 9

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, February 2.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Elphinstone and Century	1 1 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 5 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 5 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 5 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 6 6
Pearl per lb.	1 6 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1 4 3
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 6 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 9
Long Cloth × Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 0
Edward Mohor per lb.	1 4 3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 3
Salita:—	
Century per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 5 6
Textile per lb.	1 5 3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 6 0
Jheck Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 2 0
Phoenix per piece	6 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 2 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6 8 0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6 6 0
Bleached Cheek:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 6 0
Bombay United per piece	7 2 0
Black Cheek:—	
Textile per piece	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6 10 0
Gabrun No. 3124:—	
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustani	11 10 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, February 2.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 31st January, 1925.

Cotton	24558 Bales.
Wheat	15086 Q.
Linseed	3820 "
Rapeseed etc.	1854 "
Gingellyseed	7020 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	17244 "
Castorseed	3137 "
Rice	1751 "
Myrabollams	2841 "
Cottonseed	1099 "
Mowrassed	Nil "
Gram	991 "
Juwar	205 "
Masur	207 "
Barley	146 "
Bajri	387 "
Dosi	2659 Tons.

London, Jan. 31.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 72/3 Jan/Feb value.

Rozaria Santa Fe—64 lbs. 73/3 Jan/Feb value.

Tone:—Dull. Inactive on large world's shipment and to quantity afloat to United Kingdom and to fair Australian offers.

Australian:—7 1/3 Jan/Feb sellers.

Choice White Karachi 69/3 Jan/Feb value.

Soft Red Karachi 68/3 Jan/Feb value.

Club No. 2 Calcutta 67 April/May value.

Wheat afloat to U.K. 2,045,000 quarters.

Cargo Senta Australian 72/3 Feb Continent, 71/3 April.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2.

Clan Macindoe, Law, Liverpool.
City of Exeter, Elliott, Liverpool.
Brawnfels, Theyer, Busrah.

S. S. Clan Macindoe:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macindoe, 2,775 tons, Captain A. Law, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Exeter:—The City Line steamer City of Exeter, 6,022 tons, Captain A. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Brawnfels:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Brawnfels, 3,558 tons, Captain J. Theyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2.

Kidderpore, Harrison, Kobe.

Feb 3.

Soudan, Randall, Kobe
Homayun, Leck, Mauritius.
Risaldar, Park, Java.
Jaladuta, Jones, Karachi.

S. S. Kidderpore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Kidderpore, 3,263 tons, Captain R. Harrison, sailed yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Soudan:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s China and Japan mail steamer Soudan, 4,210 tons, Captain G. G. Randall, will sail to-day form harbour for Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Homayun:—The B. and P. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Homayun, 2,732 tons, Captain J. E Leck, will sail to-day from harbour for Mauritius, with a general cargo and passengers.

LOADING.

Feb. 2.

Steamer Tamba Maru, for Kobe.
Steamer Mirzapore for Kobe
Steamer Jalajyoti for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalarashim for Karachi.
Steamer Genoa for Genoa.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, February 2, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Kaisar-I-Hind 5989 London, 14/2 M M & Co.
3 Strafkerk, 3,823, Colombo, 8/2, E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Atao Maru, 4670, Japan, 2/2, N Y Kaisha.
6 Birkenfels 3851 Hamburg, 7/2 L Edwards & Co.
7 Karagola 3647 Africa 2/2 M M & Co.
7 Morvada, Karachi, 5/2 M M & Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3,553, Japan, 17/2, N Y Kaisha.
11 Shunko Maru, Kobe N.F. O S Kaisha.
13 Homestead 4122, New York, 5/2 Vol. Bros.
15 City of Marseilles 5284 Southampton 4/2 D M T O.
17 Chanda 3941 Genoa, 5/2 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ischia 2470 Genoa, 3/2 L Triestino.
2 Rassay, 2584 Dunkirk, 5/2 T M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1,957, Basra, 6/2, M M and Co.
6 Barco Genoa, 3/2 M Italiana.
7 Misoki Maru 2555, Kobe 4/2 O S Kaisha.
8 Bellfield, 2731, Antwerp, 8/2, L Edwards & Co.
10 & 11 Mirzapore, 4,135 Kobe, 6/2, M M & Co
14 Barpeta, Busrah 4/2/25 M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Rangoon Maru, 3,638, Kobe, 4/2 N Y Kaisha.
B Calaba 3899 Cal. 3/2 M M & Co.
C Navigator 2404 Barcelona N.F. Graham's Trading Co.
C & E Jamjyoti, 2 698, NF, 11/2, S S N Co.
D & E Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe 4/2 N Y Kaisha
F Garada 3218 N F, N F, M M & Co.
K Cl. Macintyre, 3053, N.F., 1/2, J Finlay and Co.
L Khosrou, NF. N.F., T M Co.
L M Sunheath 3874, N F, N F, K N & Co.
N Ramora, 1,878, Basra, 11/2, M M and Co.
P Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan N F, N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about, 6th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Nargunda due about 13th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mandala due about 9th February, Agent M M Co
Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tuscan due about 3rd February, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macquarie (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T. Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about about 23rd February Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 7th February, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartenfels due about 3rd February, Agent L Edward.
Neidenfels due about 3rd February, Agent L Edward.
Reichenfels due about 13th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Sommelsdijk due about 15th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jalapa due about 8th February, Agent Volkert Bros.
City of Aukland due about 14th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Penang Maru due about 9th February Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shinnho Maru due about 6th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Amur Maru due about 11th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 14th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Shinsei Maru about 15th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
S S Morioka Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and, O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 7th February, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 2.

S. S. Navigator for Barcelona:—141 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co, 25 bales cotton, D Rambhagat and Co.

For Dunkirk: 100 cwts Mustardseed, Volkart Bros, 110 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Bellfield for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 50 bales cotton, C Peray and Co, 200 cwts Gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co, 52 cwts wet castings (8 casks), Ad Meyer, 420 cwts Gum Arabic, N Muljee and Co, 500 cwts Myrabolams, Mathuradas Bros, 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S. S. Chanda for Genoa:—100 tons, old iron, G Essaji.

For Constantinople:—13 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimon.

S. S. Ischia for Genoa:—330 bales cotton, A F Campbell and Co Ltd, 2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—5,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—3,000 cwts Groundnut Oil Cake, N V Velmahomed, 5,300 cwts Cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 25 bales cow hides tanned, V Madhaoji and sons, 100 cwt Gum Olibanum, E Virji and Co, 40 cwts Gum Arabic E Virjee and Co, 2 Pcks Rosa Oil, E Virjee and Co, 20 bales cow hides tanned, P E Boyce and Sons, 150 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, M Somjee.

For Marseilles:—2,000 cwts Nigerseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S. S. Homestead for New York:—60 cwts Gum Assarcotida, E Virjee and Co, 58 bales cotton waste, S Kanaji and Co, 109 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Birkenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 630 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co, 5,000 cwts Groundnut Oil Cake, N V Velmahomed, 35 cwts Casnew Kernels, Tamboli and Co, 90 cwts Gum Olibanum, E Virjee and Co, 200 cwts Gum Olibanum, Y Moosabhoy, 365 bales Hemp, S Purmanand, 100 tons Manganese Ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd, 1,000 cwts Groundnut Oil Cake, M Somji, 26 cwts dry casings Ad Meyer, 6 cwts dry intestines, Ad Meyer, 330 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 3 bales silk waste, John Leslie and Co, For Rotterdam:—4,000 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 4,000 cwts Gram, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S. S. Braunfels for Leith:—30,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros, 30,000 cottonseed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 5,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

For Hull:—2,000 cwts Castorseed, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S. S. City of Exeter for Liverpool:—1,500 tons, Manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Kohistan for Aberdeen:—4,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—50 bales cotton, G Puransao.

S. S. Rassay for Hull:—2,000 cwts Castorseed, K Devchand and Co Ltd, 2,000 cwts Castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 2,000 cwts Rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 7,500 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Mirzapore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

S. S. Muraran Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

Rangoon Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Atago Maru for Yokaichi:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—305 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Mirzapore for Yokaichi:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—113 bales cotton, C Umersey and Co, 300 bales cotton, N Mandal and Co, 1,000 bales cotton, G V Lanke, 101 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co, 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd, 1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons.

For Nagoya:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G V Lanke, 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

For Hongkong:—112 cwts Gum Googal, E S Abdulkyun.

S. S. Soudan for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hongkong:—100 bales cotton twist David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—76 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 4 bundles Fox skins raw, M A Md Sidiq Kapur, 10 bundles Fox skins raw, cat skins raw, and rabbit skins raw, M A Md Sidiq Kapur.

Tokushima Maru for Yokohama:—1,500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 2.

S. S. Golconda, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie, from Calcutta:—105 bales jute twine, 20 bales Hessian twine, 1,298 bales Hessian cloth, 90 bales Gunnies, 2,150 bales gunnies bags, 6,32 bags rice, 20 coils rope, 70 cases Hardware, 18 cases Celluloid Bangles, 16 cases Hair Oil, 200 drums, Enamel Paint, 1,033 bags, Betelnuts, 25 bundles Drugs, 20 bundles Medicines, 62 bundles Chiratta, 10 bundles Cardamoms, 40 bundles Brassware, 117 cases Tea, 547 chests Tea., 161 H/Chests Tea.

S. S. Naldera, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie from London: 2 kegs gold bars, 12 boxes bar gold, 21 boxes gold coins, 771 bars silver, 70 cases Rum, 30 cases Ale, 155 cases whisky, 109 cases wine, 593 cases brandy, 110 cases gin, 15 cases Confectionery, 97 cases Cigarettes, 20 cases Syrup, 36 cases Medicines, 31 cases Biscuits, 130 cases Castor Oil, 57 cases sherry, 23 cases Tobacco, 200 cases Lime Juice, 25 cases Bristing, 65 cases Vinegar, 83 cases Othman's Stores, 100 cases soap, 64 cases Preserves, 28 bales Paper, 34 packages Wire coils, 60 Drums, Composition, 43 packages clothing, 450 bundles yellow Metal Sheets, 65 kegs Paint, 140 drums paint, 75 barrels grapes, 52 kegs zinc sheets, 1,600 casks Cement, 20 boxes Apples, 250 boxes Kippers, 300 boxes Haddocks.

From Marseilles:—62 cases Mineral water, 84 cases Liquor, 55 cases Cochineal, 90 cases Vermouth, 35 cases wine, 30 cases Champagne, 150 cases Brandy, 14 cases Velvets, 14 cases Velvet Ribbons, 18 cases Saffron, 17 cases silk and cloth goods, 37 bales carpets, 6 bales silk yarn, 60 cases silk yarn, 1,150 bags sugar, 200 bags Almonds, 14 kegs Colour.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 2.

A feeble Western disturbance has given light local snow in Kashmir.
Weather has been dry generally elsewhere.
Forecast: Dry weather generally.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, February 1.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.493 inches.
Temperature of Air	74.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	67.2 ,,
Dew Point	62.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	66% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.5 ,,
Minimum do. do. ..	66.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	119 miles.

SUN., MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. in.	ft.
	Feb.					Feb.				
M.	2	5	13	24	8	2	12	16	19	0
		19	49	24	6		..		..	
Tu.	3	6	29	24	2	3	1	8	22	4
		21	4	25	2		13	18	19	0
W.	4	8	3	24	0	4	2	35	22	1
		21	51	26	0		14	13	18	6
Th.	5	9	8	24	3	5	3	35	21	5
		29	27	26	7		15	2	18	6
Fri.	6	9	56	24	8	6	4	17	20	1
		22	57	27	5		15	46	17	7
Sat.	7	3	4	28	1	7	9	30	17	2
		15	39	26	1		21	11	19	1
Sun.	8	..		..		8	5	27	19	2
		11	14	26	1		17	0	16	6

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 3 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 32m.
Feb. 4 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 33m.
Feb 5 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb 6 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb 7 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 35m.
Feb 8 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 35m.

COCHIN WOMEN'S FLOOD RELIEF ACTIVITIES.

Mrs. Mathiri Matthew, Hon. Secretary Women Flood Relief Fund, Kunnamkulam, Cochin State, writes:—

I beg to inform the public that the Y. W. C. A. "Seva Mandir" the foundation stone of which was laid by Mr. C. F. Andrews and which is being constructed for sheltering the destitute women and orphans cannot be completed soon and that arrangements are, therefore, being made to shelter the destitutes in another building till the "Seva Mandir" will be ready for occupation. Relief workers who find destitute women and orphans are requested to send them here.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, February 2.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	
2.	Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered			
3.	Japan .. (superscribed)			
4.	China .. (,,)	S/S Soudan.	3rd Feb. 25.	12 noon.
5.	.. (,,)			
6.	Ceylon .. (,,)			
7.	Straits Settlements			
8.	Mauritius			
9.	East Africa	..		..
10.	South Africa	Karagola.	4-2-25.	12 Noon
11.	Australia	S/S Maloja. via D'kodi & Colombo.	3rd Feb. 25.	6-30 p.m

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Jan. 29.

This case which had created an unusual excitement in Bandra came to a close on Saturday when the judgment of the Court was delivered.

The last general triennial election of the Bandra Municipality, it will be remembered, was held on 8th March, 1924. The complainant, Dr. P. A. Dias, Mr. J. P. D'Mello and Mr. Peter DeSouza, Pleader, were candidates for the "C" or Colwad Ward and the results were: Dr. Dias 367 votes, Peter De Souza 340, J. P. DeMello 250 and the complainant A. D. Gonsalves 133.

The complainant's allegations were:—

(1) At about 3 p.m. accused No. 1 accompanied by accused No. 2 approached the Polling Officer and represented himself to be Antone Venty and wanted to vote. Mr. Francis Conceicao told the Polling Officer that he was not the voter, and that objected to the vote. Thereupon accused No. 2 said to the Polling Officer: "I identify him." The Polling Officer, therefore, allowed accused No. 1 to vote. Accused No. 1 then voted for Mr. Peter DeSouza.

(2) Complainant was not himself present when this happened but came to know of this from Mr. Francis Conceicao at 3-30 p.m. He immediately went to the Polling Officer, and ascertained the fact by looking at the accused No. 1's thumb-mark on the counterfoil of the voting paper.

(3) At about 5 p.m. Antone Venty, the genuine voter, witness in the case, having come to vote was told by the Polling Officer that some one had already voted, representing himself to be Antone Venty the voter. Mr. Francis Conceicao asked the Polling Officer, to investigate the matter as accused No. 1 had no right to vote and witness Antone Venty was the genuine voter. The Polling Officer sent for accused No. 2 and the Bill Collector. The Bill Collector identified witness Antone Venty as the genuine voter being the owner of house No. 237, which is mentioned in the Electoral Roll against the name of Antone Venty. Thereupon the Poling Officer allowed witness Antone Venty to vote.

JUDGMENT.

His Worship in the course of a lengthy judgment pointed out that under Section 13 (2) of the Bombay District Municipal Act every person enrolled in the Municipal Electoral Roll shall be deemed to be entitled to vote. The peculiarity of the case, however, was that both the so-called genuine and pseudo voters bore the same name—Antone Venty. The question therefore, necessarily arose, as to which of the two Ventys was the real voter. The contention of the prosecution was that the witness Antone Venty was the real voter for the reason that he is the owner of house No. 237, Colwad, which was mentioned in the Electoral Roll against the name Antone Venty. The entry in the Electoral Roll (Ex. 4 E) was as follows:—Name of voter, 601 Mr. Antone Venty; Address: H 237, Colwad. The question as to which Antone Venty was the real voter was, therefore, to be answered with the help of the description given against the name under the heading "address." The signification of the address was, therefore, his Worship went on to say, the most important point in the case and the Court, therefore, gave latitude to both the parties to bring out in the evidence of witnesses in their statements in examination-in-chief and in cross and re-examinations points and instances to show the exact signification of the address part of the Electoral Roll, and to judge how far it could be relied upon. It appeared to the Court from the evidence of the Chief Officer that the address part of the Roll was an innovation introduced for the first time at the time of this election. The Court could see that the Chief Officer was not able to quote any orders from the Colector or any resolutions of the Municipality introducing the change. Its meaning had not been explained in the Electoral Roll nor had it been notified to the public in any other way. Proceeding, his Worship said he would dwell on particular instances showing cases in which there were apparent mistakes and omissions as regards the address part of the Electoral Roll. No doubt the Chief Officer had explained away many of them, but the question was what was the result of these entries on the minds of the candidates, the canvassers and voters. This may be stated in the words of Mr. Frank Conceicao, the canvasser of the complainant, who says: "I found that many of the addresses were misleading. In many cases house Nos., etc. were not given. In cases where the addresses were misleading and where they were not given I canvassed according to my knowledge of the locality. In canvassing I did not look to the qualifications."

As regards the statement of the Chief Officer that persons in whose names houses are entered and who pay the qualifying tax are entered as voters his Worship said: "Considering for the sake of argument that the number of the house represents not the residence but the house in respect of which payment of house-tax is made we have to see whether H. No. 37 stands in the name of witness Antone Venty and whether he has paid the qualifying tax. The answer to both these was in the negative. It was proved that the house did not stand in his name and that he did not pay the house tax. No receipts of payment of house-tax have been produced and the witness Antone Venty himself states that these receipts were in the name of his mother or sister. If witness Antone Venty was entered as the son of Monica Venty, then it is in evidence that he has a sister who is joint heir to his mother's estate and in such cases the Chief Officer admits that the names of both the heirs or owners are mentioned as in the case of Serial Nos. 148, 149, 204, 248, 335, 349, 485, 510, 565. The witness does not reside in H. No. 237 Colwad, but lives in Bhoiwada. It has not been proved that any qualification to vote accrued to witness Antone Venty in respect of H. No. 237 Colwad."

According to the prosecution, therefore, the Court held that the address was not a sure guide to determine the identity of the voter.

FINDINGS.

Having so far dealt with the general aspect of the case, his Worship then proceeded with other points of the prosecution and after an elaborate disquisition on these points the findings of the Court were:—

(1) It had not been proved that witness Antone Venty was the voter contemplated by entry No. 601,

(2) The charge against both the accused, therefore, failed.

(3) Even granting that the witness Antone Venty is the real voter contemplated by the entry, accused No. 1 was protected by Section 79 I. P. C. in the circumstance of the case.

(4) As regards accused No. 2 there was no evidence of abetment by instigation or conspiracy. It had not been proved he falsely identified Accused No. 1. The theory of identification as a voter seemed to be an after-thought which developed gradually.

(5) The inconsistencies in the two statements of each of the two accused were not on material points and were not sufficient to demolish the effect of the defence case set up in the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses.

On the above findings the Court acquitted both the accused under Section 258 Cr. Pr. Code.

In concluding the judgment, His Worship observed: "I quite appreciate the importance of maintaining the sanctity of voting and the purity of the franchise, which has been recognised by Government in this case by sanctioning the prosecution. But after going carefully through the whole evidence and giving due weight to all the considerations urged by the learned counsel for the complainant I find that the prosecution has not succeeded in making out its case. The case has attracted attention, and this itself is no small gain, for its educative effects on the electorate will be appreciable. The Municipality will also be enabled to make the Electoral Roll more accurate by avoiding the several kinds of mistakes brought to light.

"Witness Antone Venty would himself seem to be guilty of an offence in voting twice at the same election and further questions tending to incriminate him were not allowed to be put to him. It is not necessary for me to express any opinion on this point."

A VERY CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

Besides the discrepancies and irregularities in the Roll a very curious discovery made in the course of the proceedings was that accused No. 1, who the complainant alleged had voted for Mr. Peter D' Souza, had as a matter of fact voted for the complainant himself giving him all his three votes.

CONVICTED OF IMPERSONATING AS POLICE OFFICER.

Sergeant Hill put up Jadhavji Jaganath before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on charges of receiving stolen property and impersonating as a police officer.

The accused was arrested near Bhuleshwar while exhorting money from the hawkers. He was handed over to a policeman by one of the fr't sellers. On a search being made, police regulation belt bearing No. 754B was found in the person of the accused.

Akbar Ali Rahimbux, police constable No. 754B, said that he was on patrol duty on Saturday night. When he was off-duty he went and slept on he 'otla' of a shop in Dhanji Street, leaving the belt and mugri near his head. On awakening he found the belt missing He reported the matter to the police station. He identified the belt as his.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that the belt was given to him by a 'mavali'. He did not ask for "Ugravani" or "bakshish" money from the hawkers.

The accused was sentenced to one month's hard labour on each of the charges.

PICK-POCKET'S EIGHTH CONVICTION.

Sergeant Hill hauled up Jivraj Kanji, a jail bird, with seven previous convictions before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, on a charge of theft.

Parbhu Sambhu the complainant said that on Sunday he was going along Tamba Kanta, when the accused came from behind and picked a purse from his pocket. He felt a jerk and caught the accused red-handed. The purse contained Rs. 5.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

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EVIL OF GAMBLING

CLOSE THE 3RD ENCLOSURE

CORPORATION MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding.

The Corporation discussed at a considerable length the proposition of Mr. M. A. Haveliwala against the third class enclosure which was carried by a large majority.

CLEANING WELLS AND TANKS

Consideration was given to the motion of Mr. R. A. Gole:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to see that all public and private tanks in the City, as well as those wells which are in use, are cleaned at regular intervals and their water kept in sanitary condition."

Mr. R. S. Asavle seconded.

The Commissioner said the cleaning of wells and tanks was a very desirable thing, but he would not be in a position to carry out the order without very considerable addition of funds at his disposal. If the resolution was passed, it would come back to the Corporation with the remarks that he (Commissioner) wanted so much money for the purpose. He appreciated the motive of the mover of the proposition, but submitted that it required a very large sum of money for the purpose of cleaning wells and tanks. He could issue notices against private owners to keep wells and tanks clean, but could not keep public tanks and wells clean unless a large sum of money was provided to him.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker moved an amendment that the subject matter be referred to the Sanitary Measures Committee.

Mr. Dabholker said he failed to understand why owners of private wells and tanks be penalized while public tanks and wells were neglected. He instanced the reservoir at Sir P. M. Mehta's Gardens whose slopes were leaking all throughout the year and nothing was done to penalise anybody because it was a public reservoir.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded the amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Dabholker was carried as a substantive proposition.

CHOWPATTY FOOTPATH.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala then moved:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the broken condition of the footpath at Chowpatty towards its northern end and he be requested to take immediate steps to have it repaired and the benches placed in their original places."

Mr. V. A. Dabholker seconded.

Mr. Haveliwala said since he gave notice of motion some repair work had been done. He hoped the benches would now be placed in their original position. He asked permission of the House to withdraw his proposition.

The Commissioner said the broken condition referred to in the proposition was due to the high tide and heavy wind. The broken footpaths were attended to and it was not necessary to pass the resolution.

The proposition was negatived.

3RD ENCLOSURE TO RACE COURSE.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala then moved:—

"That the President be requested to approach Government requesting them to ask the Western India Turf Club to discontinue the third class enclosure on the Mahaluxmi Races Course as it encourages poor people to gamble on the Race Course bringing ruin and degradation on them."

Mr. Haveliwala said some years ago there was a public agitation against the race course and some correspondence appeared in the public press and the question was brought to the notice of the Government. The Government subsequently brought a legislation and placed restriction on the action of the Western India Turf Club. By that legislation bookmakers' business was stopped and totalizators were brought into existence. They also curtailed the number of the meetings. Since then the matter far from being improved had gone worse. The W. I. T. C. had afforded the cheapest entrance to the race course to draw the presence of the lowest strata of society. Lately, a police constable had committed suicide, a Mahomedan had cut his own throat and a butler committed a triple murder because they lost money on the race course. He did not mind if the Turf Club carried on operations outside the city, but as it encouraged gambling inside the city, he felt it their duty to protest against it. Clerks, cooks, sepoys, gharrywallas and in fact all sorts and conditions of men were resorting to the third class enclosures which ultimately ruined them. The concensus of public opinion was in favour of the proposition and he hoped they would pass it.

LICENSED GAMBLING.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram in seconding the proposition characterised the race course as a place of licensed gambling which had caused ruin to a number of citizens.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai in supporting the motion said racing had become a necessary evil and only that morning he had heard of two motor car drivers talking that they had lost Rs. 80—100 and yet wanted to go for further betting on the race course. He was glad to say there was a firm in Bombay which prohibited their employees from racing or gambling and that firm was Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons. He urged the Municipal Commissioner to issue similar notice to the Municipal employees.

Mr. L. R. Thirsee: Issue notice to the employees both high and low. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pai, continuing, said on every Saturday afternoon when races were run the condition of the city was at its worst. He knew certain Municipal employees doing duty at the race course also indulging in gambling and he hoped at some other time when his motion on this subject came for discussion to throw more light on the matter.

NOT FOR THE CORPORATION.

Mr. H. P. Mody said this was not a matter for the Corporation to discuss as it was either for the legislature of the country to check the evil by law or for the public to hold a public meeting and send their protest to the Government. The Corporation had enough to do for better sanitation, more effective drainage and more educational work. Let the Corporation deal with these grievances before they sent their protest against the third class enclosure. If two chauffeurs referred to by Mr. Pai who lost Rs. 80—100 could afford to go to the race course they could as well go even if the third class enclosure was done away with by spending couple of rupees more for a second class enclosure. He hoped Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim would walk a little from the member's stand and see if his office employees really carried out his orders in regard to going to the race course and gambling.

Mr. P. J. Murzban regretted that some newspapers encouraged this evil by giving photographs and glaring head-lines.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said he knew as much of racing as he did of prostitution. Apart from workmen even working women were going to the race course, but he submitted that they could not make law for one class of people and not for the other. It was also not possible to stop gambling by law.

BUCKET-SHOPS TOO.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee agreed with what Mr. Haveliwala had said and added that if racing was an evil, bucket-shops were to an evil to the city. It could not be outside the notice of the police authorities he said, that there were a number of bucket-shops in the city, if not under the protection at least under the implied connivance of the police. He (speaker) had seen police constables standing near bucket-shops while gambling was going on. Sometimes they were watching gambling and many times they could not resist the temptation of taking part in it. This was the evil which was eating away the vitality of their social life and he submitted it was their duty to check it as citizens. There was nothing to prevent the Corporation to send the petition to the Government. He requested Mr. Haveliwala to extend his motion to the second and first class enclosures also.

Mrs. D. W. Wilson said it was difficult to check racing as they would find it everywhere they went. Apart from the race course there were stock exchanges, cotton futures and many other things on which betting was going on and he failed to see why racing was only blamed. Europe, Australia and America were noted for racing and South America was the worst part for it and he could not understand why only third class enclosure was singled out by the Corporation.

SPORTS OF KINGS.

Mr. Joseph Baptista gave the history of the totalizators in Bombay and said the evil had been magnified a hundred thousand times more now than what it was before, but he did not think they could check the evil by legislature. He appealed to inculcate good example at home in social life. He (speaker) was going to the race course from his childhood and did not see any gambling going on outside the enclosure for he believed most of the people went to see racing rather than for gambling. Racing, he said, in itself was the finest thing as it was a sport of kings.

Mr. Tairsee: And also of queens (Laughter.)

The proposition was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY COLLEGE

The Secretary Gokhale Education Society writes:—

The Secretary Gokhale Education Society expresses its gratitude to the Trustees of the late Shet Hansraj Pragji Thackersey in general and Mrs. Sunderbai Hansraj Thackersey in particular for their most timely help to the Society's Nasik Arts College just on the occasion of its opening ceremony by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson. The late Shet Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, J.P. was a prominent and well-known Bhatia merchant. He was a partner of the well-known firm of the Mill Agents, viz., Thakersey Muljee and Company. The Thackersey family will be ever remembered with great respect by the public in general and all the charitable institutions in particular for its Catholic charities and efforts to promote the industrial, social, economic and educational progress of the country. Shet Hansraj had the good fortune to belong to such an illustrious family and he, throughout his life, tried his best to maintain its traditions. He donated various lakhs of rupees in charities to various institutions during his lifetime. He was a member of the Bombay Corporation and had the interests of his ward very near and dear to his heart. He used to take interest in all the public activities. He was one of the trustees and one of the greatest supporters and friends of the Society. His widow Bai Sunderabai is following in his footsteps and is taking very keen interest in educational activities. Before the "Varsha Shradha Ceremony" of her dear and noble husband she wanted to do something befitting the name of her husband and by her munificient gift of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Society's Nasik College she has set a noble example.

The opening ceremony was attended by Shet Madhavji Thackersey, Shet Gulab chand Devchand and Shet Vasanji Vithaldas, the Trustees, Mrs. Madhavji Thackersey, Shet Purshottam Vishram Mavji, Shet Damodar Govindji and Shet Vithaldas Damodar Govindji.

The College is henceforth named as Shet Hansraj Pragji Thakersey College.

MR. A. R. KING DEAD.

CITY'S CORONER FOR 6 YEARS.

Mr. Alexander Richard King, the Coroner of Bombay, died suddenly on Sunday evening at his residence at Sargeant House, Apollo Bunder. At the time of his death Mr. King was 75 years old and till a couple of days before his death was in the best of his health. He went to the Band-stand on Saturday evening and on his return caught cold which developed into pneumonia, despite skilled medical assistance and it ultimately proved fatal. Mr. King was a retired under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay and for the past six years was the city coroner. He was besides an honorary Presidency Magistrate for ten years. He was one of the three founders of the Y. M. C. A. in Bombay and until his death was its vice-President. Besides his usual official activities which were numerous he was for 32 years Registrar of Marriages, Chairman of the Uncovenanted Service Fund and a Member of the Committee of the Bible Society and European Relief Association. His funeral on Monday evening at Sewree was very largely attended.

REFERENCE IN CORONER'S COURT.

At the Coroner's Court on Monday morning a reference was made by the Deputy Coroner Rao Bahadur B. N. Anavle to the death of Mr. King. He said he was greved to hear of his death after a short illness. Mr. King was coroner for six years during which time he discharged his duties to the great satisfaction of the public. He spared no pains to suit the convenience of people who were interested in inquests and very often sat in his Court until late hours. In his death the city had lost a very zealous and conscientious officer.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon in associating himself with the remarks of the Deputy Coroner, referred to the fact that he had been associated with Mr. King for the past ten years, during which time their relations had been of the most cordial character. He was sure that he was expressing the sentiments of the medical and legal professions in Bombay in paying a tribute to the deceased's unfailing courtesy, his conscientiousness and public service.

Inspector Raje on behalf the Bombay City Police fully endorsed the sentiments which had fallen from the Deputy Coroner and Dr. Nunan. He regretted that Mr. King should have died so suddenly while he was actually in harness. The city had lost an experienced officer who was a storehouse of information on many matters.

HON. MAGISTRATES' TRIBUTE.

Before proceeding the usual work of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates at the Esplanade Police Court presided over by Mr. Jehangir Bhicaji and Mr. Meyer Nissim a reference was made touching the death of Mr. King as Hon. Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Jehangir Bhicaji in addressing remarked that Mr. King had been for ten years a member of the Bench of the Hon. Magistrates and his sudden death had been a great loss to them all. The Bench was deprived of the services of an experienced colleague and the city a sympathetic Magistrate.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

FORMATION OF CLUB.

At a representative meeting of graduates to whom circular letters were previously addressed, held on Sunday, it was resolved that there was an urgent necessity of the formation of a Club of graduates of this and other Universities in this city. It was further decided that this club should be styled the University Club. A small committee with power to co-opt, was appointed to approach persons interested in the scheme and secure members, as well as to draft rules, prepare estimates etc. with definite instruction to report on the progress of the work before the 1st of March. The following gentlemen have consented to be the members of this committee:—

Prof. K. T. Shah, Professor of Economics University of Bombay; (2) Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor, "Bombay Chronicle," (3) Prof. J. C. P. d'Andrade of the Elphinstone College; (4) Mr. Purshottamdas Trikandas, Bar-at-Law (5) Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College (6) Prof., F. Corria Afonso of the Elphinstone College and (7) Dr. G. S. Ghurye Reader in sociology, University of Bombay.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

SESSION ON 14TH AND 15TH FEBRUARY.

The 5th session of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held in Bombay at Damodar Hall, Parbadvi, Parel on 14th and 15th instant.

DERAILMENT AT ANDHERI STATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Feb. 2.

This morning just at the time when crowds of passengers wait at the Andheri Station to catch trains to take them to Bombay on their business, they were put to much inconvenience by the derailment of the local arriving at Andheri Station at 9-15 from Bombay. Four wheels of the second bogey slipped off the rails at the points and the train continued to run to a distance of a 100 yards before it halted. Much damage has been done.

The hide merchants, members of the Muslim Traders' Association and Muslim residents of Aligarh assembled in a meeting held on Sunday night to protest against the Bill of Pandit Shamlal Nehru introduced in the Legislative Assembly to stop Burma meat trade. The meeting thought that it was detrimental to the Muslim interest and earnestly prayed the members of the Assembly not to support it.

TRIPLE MURDER AT BORIVLI.

AN APPROVER'S HARROWING TALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Feb. 2.

On Saturday a gang of six men, namely, (1) Bhiwa, (2) Komna, (3) Lesya, (4) Bandu, (5) Kashia and (6) Hari, were placed by the Sumroon Police before Mr. D. S. Modak, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Andheri, charged under Section 396, I. P. C., (Dacoity accompanied with Murder).

Mr. Gosavi, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The preliminary question that was discussed for no less than four hours was whether it would be proper to make Bhiwa, accused No. 1, the approver. Eventually a formal pardon was pronounced in his favour.

Bhiwa then was examined as an approver and he came out with his harrowing tale giving in detail the circumstances in which the crime was committed. To sum up (together with the prosecution version of the case), the story comes to this:—

On the 28th December last, it will be remembered, as published in the "Chronicle" at the time an Agri woman, named Jankibai, aged 50, and her two sons, Pandia and Kashia, aged 15 and 7 respectively, were found murdered in their hut at Borivli. There appeared at first no clue regarding the culprits, although there was no doubt that the three had been the victims of a brutal cold-blooded murder. Information having reached the Police Headquarters Mr. Daniels, the D. S. P., and Inspector Ring of Bandra Police promptly proceeded to the scene and an investigation was started. In the course of their search for clues the police discovered a pick-axe, the handle of which was besmeared with blood, in a prickly-pear bush hard by. Abdul Karim Bux, acting under the instructions of the two European Police Officers, traced out that the pick-axe belonged to one of the accused who was arrested, and the other accused also.

From the evidence of the approver it would appear that the gang consists of some neighbours of the victims and some outsiders from Bhandup. Ten days prior to the commission of the crime they had held a council under a mango tree to hatch their plot. It was resolved that a Sunday should be fixed for carrying out their design. They all entered the hut from the back door, and two or three men at once attacked the woman with a pick-axe battering her head in the same way the elder son was killed. The younger boy who was awakened by the falling of a foot on his body ran for his life and had gone some paces from the house when he was caught, dragged into the hut, strangulated and his head battered with a "varonta" (the roller of a carry stone). The motive for the crime was robbery.

The approver's evidence having finished the case was postponed.

NO LIQUOR FROM CUTCH.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S BAN.

The Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), has issued the following notification:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by land of all liquors into British India from Cutch.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Jutes.—Only moderate number of transactions took place.

Coal.—continued steady with limited business at unchanged rates.

Teas.—There was hardly anything doing in this section in the absence of support.

Miscellaneous attracted little interest and business was on small scale. Indian Iron and Steel was on request.

Government Securities remain steady. 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 98, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 102 103/8, 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 109/8, 1931 92/6 s.l., 1932 100.

Banks.—Central Bank of India 22/7.

Cottons.—Bengal Nagpur ord 26, def 97, Sewrah 41/2/8, Dunbar 189, Elgin Mills ord 60, Kvaram 5/9.

Coals.—Auckland 302, pref 104 s.l., Barnagore 1/8, Clive 45/4, Dalhousie 454, Dewrah 95/4, Kankanarrah 512, Lansdowne 358 s.l., Lawrence 666/8, National 31/8, Reliance 61/8.

Coals.—Bansgrah 13/14, Barabani 30/8 only., Bengal Nagpur 69/8, Burrakur 29/8, Ghusick and Muslia 17/12, Minto 17 s.l., Nagira 5/8, Nodiha 5/9, Panagunge 47/12, Satpura ord and Assansol 3/6, Searsole 11/4, South Karanpura 10/12, Talcher 6/14.

Cement.—C. P. Cements annas 14.

Electric Power and Telephone Companies:—Bengal Telephone ord 6/4.

Engineering Companies:—Indian Iron and Steel 30/8.

Flour Mills:—Hooghly Flour 26/4.

Insurance Companies:—National Indian Life Insurance 47.

Miscellaneous Companies:—B. I. Corporation ord 5, pref 104, Burma Finance and Mining 2/10 s.l., Calcutta Tramways pref 12/6, Indian Wood Products 7/4, Madan Theatres 3.

Linseed:—Tone of the market is quiet.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The Hon Secretary of the above School acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions towards the School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs 1,81,953-0-9; the N. M. Wadia Charities, Rs. 200; the Trustees of the late Seth Premchai Bhimji in memory of the deceased, Rs. 51; Mr. Premundas Damji, Rs. 51; the Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris, Bombay, Rs. 50; Their Highnesses the Maharanee Saheb and Dowager Maharanee Saheb and Shri Akasaheb Maharaja of Kolhapur, Rs. 50; the Divalee Greetings Fund, 1924, through Mr. R. R. Nater, Rs. 30; the Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay, Rs. 25; Lodge "Bharat" No. 1233, S. C., Rs. 23; the Madan Theatres, Ltd., Rs. 15; Messrs. Addison Frampee and Co., Rs. 15; Mrs. Kishoribai, Rs. 11; Mr. Harilal Ichhalal, Rs. 10; a Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; Mr. R. C. Khanna, Rs. 10; Mr. Rewanand, Rs. 10; Sums of and under Rupees Five Rs. 81. Total Rs. 4,82,597-0-9.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Bengal Week ending 28th Jan.—The week was practically rainless. Rearing of Winter paddy is over and threshing is still going on. Field operations for summer rice is progressing. Pressing of sugar-cane continues. Gathering of mustard and pulses and preparation of lands for jute and paddy are proceeding in East and North Bengal. The prospects of standing crops are generally fair.

Punjab 30th Jan.—Light rain fell in most districts of the province. Owing to deficient rainfall and severe cold in a few districts estimate of the condition of rabi and oilseeds crops for 1925 should be lowered from 95 to 90 per cent.

Assam, Feb. 2.—Outturn of winter rice, cotton, mustard, tea, sugarcane and prospects of spring rice are normal.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TOURNAMENT.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

Tilak beat Naravne 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.
Jeejibhoy beat Samarth 6—2, 6—2.
Khardekar beat D. R. D. Wadia 6—0, 6—1.
E. H. Mehta beat Gunjikar 6—2, 6—4.
Padbidri beat S. M. Pardeshi 6—1, 7—5.
Chalam beat McLeod 6—1, 6—1.
Diwan beat H. B. Deshpande 6—0, 6—3.
R. A. Wagle beat P. N. Pereira 6—4, 6—1.
Raja Iyer beat Gadkar 6—0, 6—0.
Rege beat Krishnanujan 6—1, 2—6, 6—2.
K. G. Pardeshi W.-O. M. M. Nadkarni.
Sanghani beat Gadgil G. K. 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.
Vyas beat B. D. Jog 6—2, 6—4.
Bhavan beat Sundaram 1—6, 6—3, 6—3.
Tidke W.-O. M. T. Patel.
C. M. E. Warner beat D. T. Tripathi 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

FIXTURE FOR TO-DAY.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Courts:—

Court No. 1—Mrs. Portlock and T. W. Brough vs. Khatau and Partner, 4 p.m.

Court No. 1—Mrs. Hunt and Raja Iyer vs. Mrs. Jones and Jeejibhoy, 5 p.m.

Court No. 2—Mrs. Row and Wagle vs. Mrs. Smith and Davison, 4 p.m.

Court No. 2—Mrs. M. T. Parker vs. Lady Tata, 5 p.m.

Court No. 3—Sanghani and Gothoskar vs. Naravne and Tilak, 5 p.m.

Catholic Gymkhana Courts:—

Court No. 1—Bhandarkar vs. Arvorkar, 4 p.m.

Court No. 1—Vyas and Another vs. Deshpande and Another, 5 p.m.

Islam Gymkhana Courts:—

Court No. A—V. V. Bhadkamkar and M. M. Mehta vs. S. M. Pardeshi and Another, 4 p.m.

Court No. A—Tidke vs. Warner, 4 p.m.

Parsee Gymkhana Courts:—

Court No. 1—Gopaldas vs. Maurinus, 4 p.m.

Court No. 1—E. H. Mehta and S. H. Mehta vs. Chalam and Sundaram, 5 p.m.

Wilson College Gymkhana:—

Court No. 1—M. T. Patel and Another vs. Bhagwanji Murarji and Another, 5 p.m.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

A KEEN GAME.

B. B. R. A. BEAT B. B. & C. I. RLY.

In a first division fixture decided on the Cooperage the B. B. R. A. just managed to gain a lucky victory over the B. B. and C. I. Rly. by the only goal scored. The Gunners were represented by one of the strongest teams they have turned out this season, while the Railwaymen seem to have made drastic changes in their team. Five minutes after the start the B. B. R. A. drew blood through Allen who made no mistake. After this the game was of a very even nature and both sides missed opportunities of scoring. C. Fox played a great game for the Railway, but did not have sufficient support from his colleagues.

B. B. R. A.:—Hyde; C. Kelly and Cutler; James, V. Kelly and Banks; R. Kelly, Ford Lynn, Allen and Abbott.

B. B. and C. I. Rly.:—O'Neal; Fox and Gabriel; Johannes, Green and Gerard; Francis, Carver, Muller, Tairman and Shambo Bingham.

Referee:—Messrs. Thornback and Wood.

C. H. SCHOOL'S EASY WIN.

On the Oval the Cathedral High School beat the M. T. by seven goals. The game was not so one-sided as the score indicates and the School have to thank Brendish who scored five goals for their victory. The game started with even play with the School on the aggressive. Hodgkinson netting shortly before half-time. In the second half Shreds made several attempts to score, but fate seemed against him. Brendish increased the lead and Gilder added two more. Shortly before the end Brendish scored four more goals bringing the total to eight.

C. H. School:—Gahtan; Flight and Mahar Cornwell, Brendish and Bruce; Seton-Smith, Spilling, Gilder, Hodgkinson and Solomon.

M. T.:—Nawabkhan; Purvis and Pasquale Ignoni, Powell and Md. Yusuf, Md. Hafizullah Bukhari, Abdul Zalil, Sheode and Ibrahim.

BADMINTON AT BANDRA.

The following are Sunday's results:—

S. A. Ali and H. Tyabji beat I. Dias and D. Almeida 17—21, 21—13, 21—13.

A. Karmally and E. Noronha beat A. Gomes and S. Hodges 21—9, 17—21, 19—19, 5—0.

A. Rodricks and W. T. Fernandes beat S. Setty and C. Rodricks 21—10, 21—9.

J. A. Ali and M. Tyabji beat A. Gonsalves and J. A. Pereira 21—7, 21—6.

J. Z. Pereira and O. Gonsalves beat D. S. Gonsalves and G. Crasto 21—3, 21—5.

TO-DAY'S RESULTS.

J. Z. Pereira beat A. Pereira 21—2, 21—5.

D. S. Pereira beat J. S. Pereira 21—12 21—8.

J. A. Pereira beat S. W. Hodges 21—6 21—2.

Official and Personal.

Mr. J. W. Smyth lunched at Government House Bombay on Monday.

Lady Wheeler presented cups at Muzaffarpur races and to winners of Muzaffarpur Polo Tournament.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras will leave Madras for Bangalore on the 8th instant.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler and Lady Wheeler accompanied by the Chief Secretary, Education Secretary and Private Secretary have returned to Patna.

It is understood that the Viceroy has sanctioned the extension of the tenure of appointment of Surgeon-General Sir Charles Mc Watt as Director General, I. M. S. for one year.

Viscount Goschen will visit Hosur (Salem District) and inspect there the cattle breeding depot returning to Madras on the 10th instant.

H. H. The Maharaja of Alwar arrived at Government House Bombay on Monday.

Lady Wilson received H. H. The Begum Saheba of Janjira at Government House Bombay on Monday.

Sir Sefton Brancker arrived Rangoon at eleven a.m. on Monday from Calcutta on board the "Ethiopia". He was received by the District Magistrate and Police Commissioner and is staying at Strand Hotel.

Mr. U. Thein Maung Barrister, a Nationalist has been elected as a representative of the Rangoon University to the Burma Legislative Council in the place of Mr. P. N. Chari who has been appointed as Judge of the High Court.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Inauguration of the Electrified Suburban Train Service by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Victoria Terminus, 11-15 a.m.

British and Foreign Bible Society (Bombay Auxiliary), Annual Meeting, Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.; His Excellency the Governor presiding.

Exhibition and Lecture at the Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel.

Address by Lady Wilson at 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Bombay Baby Week:—

Exhibition and Lecture at the Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Bombay Baby Week:—

Exhibition and Lecture at the Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 7.

S. S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Protest Meeting re New Rent Bill, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation Fancy Fete on Gloria Church grounds, Gardens Road, Byculla, 4 to 11-45 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption cable Foochow Formosa, telegrams for Formosa will be accepted via Madras Japan at two rupees two annas per word.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatishwarananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class on Kutha Upanishad at Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Sandhurst, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m.

WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

The annual College Day of the Wilson College will be celebrated to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. in the College Hall. The Rev. D. Mackichan will preside and distribute prizes.

KING GEORGE HINDU SANATORIUM.

The total number of patients treated during the month of January, 1925, in the above Sanatorium at Nasik Road, was 919; males 648, females 265 and 328 children and the average daily attendance was 38.5. There were 136 new admissions.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 1st February to 6 a.m. of 2nd February, 1925:—

Small-pox 8 attacks and 4 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 109. Total mortality this day last year was 98.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4.

SPECIAL SALE OF KHADI.

Some pieces of Tadpatri Khadi for Shirting and Coating and Dhoties, prices 4½in. and under As. 12, 48in. and above As. 13 per yard, and Chhapris from As. 8 and above, less 25 per cent. Discount can be had at the Bombay Provincial Khadi Board, Congress House, at the Junction of Girgaum Back Road and Proctor Road, Bombay 4.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Architectural Association, Mr. S. D. Bharucha, B. Arc. will read a paper on "Land and Property Acquisition" on Thursday, the 5th February, at 6-30 p.m. at the Architectural Room of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Fort (opposite Crawford Market). Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, F.R.I.B.A., will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Derbyshire" with mails from London of the 23rd ultimo left Marseilles at 4 a.m. on the 30th ultimo.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "China" with the mails ex s. s. "Madoja" from London of the 22nd ultimo left Aden at 8 p.m. on the 1st instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 6th instant.

RESERVED FOR WOMEN OR FISHER-WOMEN?

Mr. Chhotalal M. Kundar writes from Ghatkopar:—

"G. I. P. local trains have got a separate compartment reserved for women. Now fishers women with fish-baskets always travel in this compartment causing great inconvenience to other female passengers. I wrote to the Chief Traffic Manager for this nuisance, but six months have not been sufficient for the redress of this grievance. Guards should be instructed to help the public by prohibiting these women to travel in women's compartment, as they have not their own compartment in every train."

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

OPENING OF PAREL CENTRE.

Opening of the Parel Centre Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel by Lady Wilson at 4 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

BABY WEEK IN JANJIRA.

The Baby Week was celebrated in the Janjira State with greater success than last year on the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, by convening special meetings of males, females, boys and girls. Lectures in Marathi and Urdu on maternity and infant welfare, management of a woman during pregnancy and before and after delivery, management of a new born baby, infant feeding, defects in native treatment, etc. were delivered by the Medical Staff. Much literature, obtained from the Executive Committee, Simla, was distributed and slides on the story of Hokan Dey were shown over on the magic lantern and explained to the audience. The people appreciated and evinced great interest in the movement. Under the guidance of the Dewan, Rao Bahadur Borkar, Dr. Gomes, the Chief Medical Officer, and his Assistant, Mr. Kulkarni, as well as Rao Saheb Bhide, the Headmaster of the Murud High School and the President of the Town Municipality, and Mr. Upadhye, the Chairman of the Town Municipality, took much pains to make the cause a great success.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1925.

WANTED—PROHIBITION.

"The question of revenue must never stand in the way of much-needed reforms. With a sober population not wasting their earnings I shall know where to obtain the revenue"—*Mr. Gladstone in his reply to brewers.*

The observation of a sociologist that it is the secret of nature that it is safer to change many things than to change one embodies an important sociological truth whose significance constantly eludes the intelligence of administrators as of social reformers. We discover a social malady which we seek to eradicate by some means, only to find, as observers of social phenomena are aware, that a corresponding evil appears in another shape. That the adverse reactions produced by a policy that refuses to consider the inter-relation of social changes have a very real meaning, will be evident to anyone who peruses the Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1923-24. It is at once a revelation of the policy of aimless drift that characterises the excise administration of Bombay and a condemnation of its halting and tardy programme of diminishing the consumption of alcoholic drink by means of enhancing revenue: a programme that has naturally produced unforeseen and unsatisfactory consequences.

To take first the absence of a clearly enunciated excise policy. Despite the keen and decisive opinion expressed by the local Legislature through its resolution in its last July-August session demanding that the goal of prohibition be reached within twenty years, the Excise Minister has refused to make a definite declaration of Government's policy or to determine the period and methods of effecting it. Even the Commissioner of Excise, discarding all official decorum and regardless of the fact that it is his function to carry out policies and not to devise them, cries out in despair that "the time has really arrived when we must halt and seriously ask the question what is the ultimate aim as regards our excise policy." Whether this sapient warning, read along with the somewhat pessimistic reflections prompted by an increase in excise crime, is a mild hint of departmental displeasure at the late Excise Minister's policy or not is more than we can say. But there is no doubt that as though to camouflage the failure of the Government to decide the fundamentals of excise policy, the Commissioner has sought to utilise the excess in excise crime—an increase of 4,576 cases as against 3,979 of previous year,—for an obstructive purpose. It is no secret that the familiar objection to the introduction of prohibition is that it will increase illicit distillation and illicit traffic. As Pussyfoot once remarked, the wet interests argue first that "prohibition is such a failure that everybody is drinking more than ever and also tell us that as a result of their not being able to get liquor, under the dry law, everybody is taking to drugs! They can't have both ways. They prove too much." But whatever the force of this objection in a prohibitionist community, it is quite inept in its application to the present conditions in the Presidency. To have a policy of rationing only with regard to country liquor without applying it to toddy or foreign liquor, to auction liquor shops to the highest bidders instead of making the business of retail sale a Government monopoly to be abolished within a fixed time-limit, to seek to curtail the suppy of liquor by enhancing its price rather than by directly refusing to meet the demand—all this naturally conduces to illicit distillation and traffic. It is essential to emphasise, in short, that this phenomenon is the result not of the enforcement of prohibition but of the half-hearted policy of Government which copes with the evil without relating it to its attendant problems. The Excise Committee rightly observed in this connection that to have a preventive establishment which could stop illicit manufacture only by placing the licit stuff within the easy reach of the drinkers reflects no credit on Government.

The Commissioner in his Report and the Government in their Resolution on it speak of "excise crime;" yet it is "a crime" only in so far as it results in a loss to Government revenue, it is not a social disease which in its pernicious effects could be compared to drunkenness fostered by the State that makes a gain out of a popular vice. If prohibition is enforced, law, like the religious custom of the preponderant majority of Indians, would hold it to be a social crime whose detection and punishment would be easier. "How then," asks the Commissioner pathetically, "is the growing demoralisation of the drinking classes, due to the large increase in excise crime, to be stemmed?" Is it a worse demoralisation, we ask, than that occasioned by raising revenue by supplying drink to poor people? Again the Commissioner tries to grow satirical about the effects of the Government policy. "Government does not," he says, "want to convert liquor drinkers into ganja smokers." Nor, we may add, does the public. But the increased consumption of toddy and ganja, the drinking of diluted methylated spirit to which people in some districts have taken recourse and the increase in excise crime—the noteworthy feature of this year's report—which are all traceable to the high price of country liquor can only be prevented by a radical and bold advance towards prohibition. The concomitant evils accompanying the present excise policy no more condemn the effort towards and goal of prohibition than the abortive experiment of dyarchy—whose hybrid product the present policy is—can condemn the effort towards or the goal of Swaraj. To be effective, however, the Government should honestly will this end: he who wills the end could will the means to it also.

TAKING TIME.

In some matters the Government of India act speedily while in others they are too slow for a hearse; sometimes they take time by the forelock, generally they seize it by the tail. When it is a question of increased raw cotton from India or the enhancement of salaries for foreign officers, the Government act with great address and presence of mind, but when they tackle problems of positive benefit to India like the building of a mercantile marine or the purchase of indigenous stores, they appear totally resourceless. Last week Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas pressed Sir Bhupen Mitra to give a satisfactory statement about Indians in the mandated territories of East Africa. He enquired the pregnant assurance that negotiations would be advanced after a reasonable time. As the time already taken exceeded two years, Sir Purshottamdas silenced the bureaucrat with the query whether two years did not constitute "reasonable" time. Indefinite minuting and red-tape complications choke progressive measures beneficial to Indians. Circumlocution consumes time but unconscionable delays are explained by pleas for "reasonable" time. The Government should, however, make a strong effort to reform their system of Stores Purchase, if only for the reason that in one respect the European Chambers of Commerce agree with Indian merchants. We are all agreed that the Stores Policy of Government and quasi-official bodies like railways and port-trusts should be to get all their tenders in rupee currency. The London Stores Department is the main obstacle. While Indians hope to get a larger share of contracts, European firms long to snaffle all the orders and meet them by the extension of import agencies in the country The latent competition has not divided opinion among merchants, Indian and European. What have the Government done to overcome vested interests and introduce the reform? Very little, but they ask for "reasonable" time. If the reform did not impinge upon certain interests in London, it could be effected by a few week's negotiation. The Assembly had passed a resolution in favour of rupee tenders; and the Government have their ideas in a state of solution and they perversely enough fail to crystallize. A year has intervened. Last Thursday Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked for a little light on the mystery. He enquired as to the nature of the correspondence with the Secretary of State, and wanted to know if the Indian Stores Department had raised any objections. Sir Bhupen Mitra gave the astounding reply that "no correspondence had passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State or the High Commissioner." The Government of India are fiends for inordinate correspondence, but the epistolary contest with London has not started yet, and when an odd order goes out, the M. P.'s are in a rage. The omission is significant, and it is hardly possible to advance the resolution passed by the Assembly through the aid of telepathy. Aping his elders, the Government Member described the "complicated" character of the problem, but the non-official hecklers could not be bamboozled Regardless of the scope of the resolution the Government appear to have played for delay by plunging themselves in the totally needless distinction of stores into two groups, one to which the resolution should apply and the other which may rest in the lap of vested interests. "Cannot the rule be applied wherever it can be?" asked another member. The Government spokesman came out with the profound and baffling excuse: "That is what we are trying to do but *it takes time.*" An old song exhorts good folk to "take time to be holy." The Government follow that counsel and lest they should pollute the serene endeavour they suppress the reasons for which Sir Dadiba Dalal was turned out to make way for Sir Atul Chatterjee who is now delivering sage-like homilies to British exporters upon the extension of their wares in the Indian market. As the hail of questions grew, Sir Bhupen bowed low before the blast, persumably in silent, deep disdain; now that the thundering legion of questioners has passed, he may sit plunged in thought again.

Notes of the Day.

A Silver Jubilee.

We have just received the Silver Jubilee Number of the "Indian Review," and the issue is worthy of the occasion. Mr. G. A. Natesan, the enterprising editor of the Review, launched his venture in difficult circumstances, but in less than ten years he made the periodical an acknowledged success. He began his career without dreary training: the gift of assembling talent and divining the trend of intelligent opinion seemed natural to him. A man of immense animal spirits, he devoted his energy to the coupling of political interests with the capacity of the reading public in India, and he managed to make his Review a popular record of Indian thought. In the "Modern Review," Ramananda Chatterjea produced a monthly deeply coloured with the tradition of Bengali culture; the "Hindustan Review" of Sachchidananda Sinha was a miscellany of literary reflections and political essays; Mr. Natesan made his Review into a mirror of political opinion in its All-India aspects, and he justified the thread-bare claim of supplying a long-felt want. Along with the monthly he built up a large system of publications. His four-anna reprints of the Lives of Nationalists were a great success. He developed the series in divers forms until other publishers discovered its profit and competed in slavish imitation of Mr. Natesan's scheme. Latterly there has been a slackening of enterprise in the Monthly. Book-Reviews by I.C.S. men and casual extracts seemed to fill a large space. Success as a financial venture possibly relaxed the progressive originality of the journal. Features like "Current Events" by "Rajduari" disappeared in favour of tedious selections and exhausted picture-blocks The editor was apparently resting on his oars, content with the publisher's business. Mr. Natesan is, however, not a spent force and the rich array of well-wishers who appear in the Jubilee Number shows the power of the Review to establish enduring friendships. The volumes of the Review are valuable as reference and as inspiration, and we wish Mr. Natesan all success.

How Not To Do It.

It is generally understood that the object of Government and all local authorities is to promote the development of the suburbs as a residential area in order to relieve the dangerous and unhealthy overcrowding in Bombay. But in their solicitude for the white elephant of the Back Bay Reclamation, the Government of Bombay have suspended, if not abandoned, their schemes of suburban development and have also, to all intents and purposes, decided not to build more development chawls in Bombay. As though this was not enough, the local Development authorities have given a fresh proof of their sympathetic attitude in regard to suburban development by permitting the erection of cattle stables in the heart of Andheri, that is, in what is the finest residential area in the suburbs. The permission, we understand from the perusal of a petition sent to the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, on behalf of the Andheri Land-owners' and Residents' Association, was given in violation of building bye-laws and without the knowledge of or any reference to the Notified Area Committee, all the members of which are of opinion that the permission ought never to have been given and who have unanimously protested against it. As the petition to which we have referred points out, apart from irregularities and illegalities, the locality in which these buffalo stables are sought to be located is the best residential locality of Andheri, and that in the neighbourhood of the site of the stables there are valuable houses occupied by respectable citizens of Andheri and to locate a buffalo stable in such a residential locality is highly objectionable from every possible point of view—from the point of view of sanitation, public health and amenities of life and suburban development. Nor is that all. The Department concerned has also offended against the religious susceptibilities of the Muslim community inasmuch as the site on which the cattle stable is being erected is in the immediate proximity of a Muslim graveyard. All this is not surprising. For, bungling seems to be the characteristic feature of the "development" of Bombay and its suburbs as it is directed by the Government of Bombay.

Fodder Reserves.

"A Correspondent", whose communication on the subject of fodder reserves we published the other day, writes:—"Sir,—I have to thank you for the publicity given to my note on Fodder Reserves published in your issue of the 29th. as also for your comments on the scheme described in my note. You are perfectly correct in laying stress on non-official effort in the direction of fodder reserves. And in my note I have referred to the arrangements proposed by Government for working in conjunction with Local Boards and consulting the non-official local leaders. It would, indeed, be extremely desirable if the example set by Government and local bodies were taken up and helped to stimulate village panchayats and cooperative societies to take up similar work under their own auspices. I am personally not too sanguine about the work being carried on on a cooperative basis—and the experience of experts bears out my view—but I thoroughly agree with your remarks that the scheme deserves wider publicity. It is capable of improvement in the light of criticism and experience, and would undergo modification according to local conditions. But the main thing needed is to set people thinking about the problem and organizing some arrangements to ensure the supply of fodder in adequate quantities in famine times. This end, I trust, will be served by the publicity given by you to my previous note and your favourable comments on the same."

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS.

BEGINNING IN BOMBAY.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

During the last quarter of a century the electrification of railways has gone on apace. Cities such as Melbourne, Sidney, Buenos Aires, Cape Town, have all adopted it, not to speak of the older cities in which railway electrification naturally found its original application. Even in India railway electrification is no longer a matter of the future. The Great Indian Peninsular and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways have had electrification schemes under progress for some time and the electrified service on the Harbour branch of the G. I. P. Railway is to commence to-day. The inauguration of these electrified services of trains on what are commonly known as Multiple Units System is likely to mark an enormous stride in the development of transportation services in India and it is satisfactory to regard that this important step is being taken on a railway which is shortly to come under State control.

Locomotive Power Wasteful.

The essential feature of electrification is the elimination of the steam locomotive. The steam locomotive is a self-contained prime mover while the electric locomotive is merely a mechanism which could convert electric power to tractive power, the production of electric energy being concentrated in a power station from which it is distributed to the trains travelling on the electrified sections. This difference between the steam locomotive and the electrically equipped coach or electric locomotive is the fundamental basis on which any financial justification for electrified traction can be put forward. The comparison between a steam locomotive and a power station in regard to the efficiency of production of power is very much in favour of the latter, with the result that for the same quantity of coal much greater work can be turned out with the help of an electrical locomotive than with the aid of a steam locomotive.

The ultimate factor on which will depend the justification for any scheme of electrification of railways is that of the comparative cost of fuel and electrical energy. The fuel consumption in a locomotive is from three to four times the consumption in a power station for the same work done on the track, and it is often possible to use in a power station cheap coal of an inferior quality which is not suitable for a locomotive. If in any particular case coal is expensive the saving in this respect alone may be quite sufficient in itself to pay the capital charges on the electrical installation. But if coal is cheap and the volume of traffic small, the probability is that the saving effected by the efficient electric locomotive in combination with a modern power station as compared with the inefficient steam locomotive will not be sufficient, in conjunction with what operating economies may exist, to pay for the capital charges and working expenses of the electrical installations. Per contra, if locomotive coal is expensive or if water power is available for the production of electrical energy, the traffic being moderately dense, the reduction in operation costs is generally amply sufficient to provide for all the capital charges and the working expenses of the electrical equipment, with possibly a satisfactory margin of profit.

Advantages of Electrification.

With these features in mind the general advantages of railway electrification may be examined. In the case of suburban passenger traffic it is most convenient to eliminate steam locomotives and to employ electrically fitted coaches with the necessary control equipments. The trains will be made up of one or more of these coaches and several trailers and there will be no need to make up the train with the motor coach leading, if the trailer equipments are designed for operation by means of Master Controllers. This arrangement, well known as the Multiple Unit System is to be adopted both on the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways. The train can thus be driven equally from either end while the number of motor coaches and trailers can be varied as desired. The speed of travel also can be substantially increased.

The immediate effect of electrification will be to increase the capacity of terminal stations making it possible to cope with the traffic during the rush hours in the mornings and in the evenings. It is said that on the North Eastern Railways, electric trains are being despatched at two minutes intervals while with the best of arrangements it will be impossible to despatch trains worked by steam locomotives at shorter intervals than 15 minutes. In addition it would be possible to run short trains at times of light traffic. During the slack periods one motor coach may be run with one trailer while it would not pay to run a steam locomotive without a full size train. It is known that on the Buenos Aires suburban and the Central Argentine Railways the train mileage was increased as a result of electric working by about 40 per cent. while the coach mileage was actually reduced by 5 per cent. Another great advantage of electrification on the Multiple Unit System is the possibility of increasing the average speed of travel. The average speed of electric trains can be increased by 20 to 30 per cent. as compared with a steam locomotive working under similar conditions. The influence of station stops and average distance between stations, on the average speed of trains is also very much reduced in the case of electrical traction.

Increase In Traffic Earnings.

There are other savings relating to operation costs and the costs of repairs and maintenance. With the provision of a Master Controller called "the dead man's handle", whereby in the event of the driver being suddenly incapacitated the power is

(Continued on page 11.)

BUILD A NEW EUROPE.

FOR PEACE & SECURITY.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN'S SURVEY.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 1.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham, last night, briefly surveyed the European outlook and incidentally referred to the recent speech of the German Chancellor. He prefaced his remarks by saying that his object, as must be that of any Foreign Minister, was to establish firmly the peace of the world. His contact with many Foreign Ministers, however, had impressed him with the uncertainty and uneasiness clouding the present European situation. The Old Europe was consumed in the fires of the Great War and the New Europe had yet to be built on foundations that might give peace and security to the nations of the old world. In some stages of progress from old to new, America had played an important and vital part, but Europe must work out its own salvation, and would find support elsewhere just as it showed its own power and its own self-reliance. He added: "Europe is still suffering profoundly from the unrest of the war and the first act of statesmanship must be to give security to the new order of things and to allay the forces which prevent progress and which prevent, because they are so real and vivid and anxious, the oblivion which will come time come over the crimes and misfortunes of the past."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Provided that its friends did not expect too much of it in its infancy, the League of Nations would become strong in the Councils of the world on the side of justice and of peace, but before the League could prove its usefulness a difficult road must be travelled. It had been suggested that his visits to Paris and Rome had been more for the purpose of constructing a front against this or that party. Nothing was further from his thoughts. His task was to allay all differences and bitterness. But old differences could not be allayed by forgetting old friendships, and the first thing he had set himself to do was to renew and reaffirm the close understanding and cordial relations which had existed between Britain and her Allies. France had the need of a guarantee against a repetition of the injuries which she had received in recent years, and until she received such security we would not have allayed fears or taken the first step necessary towards forgetting ancient feuds and yesterday's embittered strifes.

"A SHARP LESSON TO EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT."

The remainder of Mr. Chamberlain's speech dealt with the Egyptian situation. The murder of Sir Lee Stack had, he said, brought to a head a situation which had been festering ever since the independence of Egypt was restored by the free act of the British Government. The murder obliged the British Government to give a sharp lesson to the Egyptian Government than in power and over which Zaghlul Pasha presided. Zaghlul Pasha had met the friendly overtures of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald with nothing less than an ultimatum which refused to accept the basic conditions of Egyptian independence nothing short of the expulsion of the British from the Sudan and the abandonment of British obligations in Egypt and the Sudan would satisfy his exorbitant and exaggerated claims. When the campaign resulted in the death of the Sirdar, Zaghlul Pasha sought to evade the responsibility by resignation, and left to others the task of solving the difficulties he had created and saving Egyptian liberties which he had so seriously endangered. The British ultimatum did no more than was necessary for the bare protection of Britain's undoubted rights and interests, and the fulfilment of equally undoubted obligations. The British Government was profoundly interested in the establishment and maintenance of good and friendly relations with the people of Egypt. He hoped the Egyptian people would weigh well the decision they had to make in the coming election, and he promised that if they would co-operate they would find British anxious to preserve their liberties and promote their prosperity.—B. O. W.

OBITUARY.

SIR JAMES YOXALL.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The death is reported of Sir James Yoxall.—Reuter.

[The late Sir James Henry Yoxall Kt. Cr. 1909) Hon. M.A., (Cantab. and Oxon.); Officier d'Academie, France; represented Nottingham Borough West in Parliament from 1895-1918. Born in 1857, James Yoxall was educated at Wesleyan School, Redditch, and Westminster Training College. He became a certified teacher in 1878 and was elected President of the National Union of Teachers in 1891. He served on the Royal Commission on Secondary Education (1894-5) and on the Committee on Modern Language Teaching (1916-18). His publications included "The Lovely Pyramid" (1892) and "Secondary Education".]

Musalmans of the United Provinces, whether members of the reorganised provincial Muslim League or not, are requested to communicate with the secretary at Lucknow, and to send him their suggestions for the session as early as possible.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

DAIL BYE-ELECTIONS.

BIG DEMONSTRATION.

FREE FIGHTS ENSUE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Dublin.—President Cosgrave's first public appearance since his return from holiday in France was attended by considerable disturbance on the occasion of a big demonstration on College Green in support of Government candidates at bye-elections for the Dail caused by the resignation of members of the National Group. The President was received with cheers and catcalls, and an immense crowd of men and women kept up the cries of "Up Republic" and "Up De Valera". President Cosgrave, in a vigorous speech, retorted: "People went by saved by stretching out their hands for the moon and doing nothing until they get it." Over 200 police were kept very busy preserving order, and exciting incidents occurred when interrupters were ejected and three arrested, who the crowd tried to release. The meeting broke up, and a number of free fights took place.—Reuter.

EXPULSION OF PATRIARCH.

GREEK GOVT. URGED TO BE FIRM.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Athens.—A mass meeting organised by the Mayor passed a resolution, urging Government to take up a strong attitude on the question of the expulsion of the Patriarch. Crowds subsequently paraded streets demanding revenge, and made a demonstration before the British Legation. Special police measures were taken in the vicinity of the Turkish legation.—Reuter.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

"UNJUSTIFIABLE INTERPRETATION."

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Paris.—"Le Matin" says —It is learned from an authoritative source that the interpretation placed on a clause of the recently signed Russo-Japanese Treaty that Japan binds herself not to enter into any understanding hostile to Russia, and, therefore, to remain aloof from any sanctions ordained by the League of Nations is not justified. It is explained that Japan and Russia merely gave a mutual guarantee that at present neither is bound by a treaty hostile to the other. There is no alliance, nor is there promise of alliance.—Reuter.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

EXPERTS' OPINION.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Commission of Experts who have been examining St. Paul's Cathedral since 1921 state that the suggestions that the Cathedral is unsafe are unfounded and the methods they have recommended for strengthennig the main parts of the Cathedral will, if carried out, restore the piers to as good a condition as when originally built, and it is improbable that any further work will be required. They recommend in effect the continuance of the work carried out by the Cathedral authorities for the past twelve years in reficing the two main piers but with an important addition of first strengthening the interior piers.

Canon Alexander, Treasurer of St. Paul's states that an alternative to this method, namely, trying to replace the piers would be most dangerous. He is assured by a highest engineering and architectural authority in the country that an attempt to rebuild the piers, most probably meaning the removal of the dome or part of it, would be so risky that no responsible architect or engineer would be likely to undertake it.—Reuter.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATIONS AT BARCELONA.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Barcelonia.—Sunday was given up to patriotic demonstrations on the occasion of the visit of General Primo De Rivera, who dwelt on the benefits conferred on Barcelona by the establishment of the Directory. He declared he was certain that the intensity of local Catalonian sentiment had been exploited by a few persons who were playing into the hands of the covetousness of foreigners, and stated that Government would not tolerate even the theory of separatism. He incidentally mentioned that financial overtures had been made to the Riffs in order to secure the release of prisoners, but they had never been utilised to obtain military advantages. Numerous local dignitaries participated in the demonstrations, and delivered patriotic speeches.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Boston.—Willie Plank beat Italian Friger is in a 3,000 metres walk. His time was 12 minutes 52 and 4/5ths seconds, which beats his own world's record for indoor walking by one and onefifth seconds.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—The All-Australian Railways Union Conference has decided to negotiate with other Transport Unions with a view to the formation of one big Union of Transport workers.—Reuter.

CHINA'S FUTURE.

CONFERENCE OF LEADERS

A GOVERNMENT MOVE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Peking.—A Conference of leading Chinese arranged by Government, and known as the "Reorganisation Conference" was inaugurated, this morning. 84 out of 148 delegates in Peking were present. Dr Sun-Yat-Sen's followers are not attending on the ground that the delegates represent only the most powerful personages and not the people. Chaoerhhsun, ex-Viceroy of Manchuria, was unanimously elected Chairman. Tuanchijui and members of the Cabinet were present. The Chairman, the Chief of the Executive and the Minister of Interior made flowery speeches from which it might be assumed that they believed or professed to believe that China's difficulties could be easily adjusted.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

ESSENTIALS OF DRAFT PROTOCOLS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Geneva.—The following are the essentials of two draft Protocol's distributed yesterday to the Joint Committee of the First and Second Opium Conferences, and emanating from the British Delegation. The First Protocol re-affirms the obligation, under Article 6 of the Hague Convention of 1912, and undertakes effectively to prohibit the use of prepared opium in the Far Eastern territories within 15 years from the effective execution by the producing countries of the limit and control of production and the distribution of raw opium, so that smuggling shall no longer constitute a serious obstacle to carrying out measures to that end. It provided for the appointment of a Commission by the League of Nations whose decision shall be final for the purpose of deciding when the above-mentioned measures become effective. During the period preceding the Commission's decision, every effort shall be made to reduce the consumption of prepared opium and to encourage the abandonment of practice by existing smokers and to combat illicit traffic. It deals with measures for the effective prohibition of prepared opium at the end of 15 years, and exempts persons using prepared opium under a medical certificate. It provides that in the event of a serious recrudescence of smuggling, an appeal may be made to the Council of League to appoint a Commission of Investigation and should the Commission report that measures of the producing countries to restrict production and prevent illicit export have proved ineffective, any of the signatory States shall be entitled to denounce the protocol and a Conference of the States concerned shall be held immediately to consider action.

The Second Protocol deals with dangerous drugs and their limitation and control of production and distribution of raw opium. In order to prevent opium smuggling, the States will take necessary measures within five years after which the Commission to be appointed by the League of Nations shall decide whether this obligation has been completely executed.—Reuter.

[Note.—Reuter's Bombay Office informs us that the "last part of this message is mutilated. Ed.—B. C.']

CONGRESS RESOLUTION COMMUNICATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee communicated by cable the resolution of the Congress at Belgaum on the opium question to the President of the League of Nations, Geneva. He has received the following cable in reply from the Secretary General of the Opium Conference:—

"Your telegram received and circulated to the Second Opium Conference."

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught were present at a dinner party held at Government House on Sunday night. About seventy distinguished guests were present, including the Nawab of Bhawalpur, the Maharaja and the Tikasaheb of Kapurthala, the Lord Bishop of Lahore, the Chief Justice of the High Court, Sir Mahomed and Lady Shafi and Col. Commandant and Mrs. St. John. His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmere attended after the dinner. In the morning Her Highness with His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey attended the meet of the Lahore Hunt and enjoyed an excellent run with the hounds. In the afternoon while playing tennis Her Royal Highness had a slight accident a vein being injured by a rather hard blow from a tennis ball which made her unable to put her foot on the ground. This did not, however, prevent Her Highness from attending a dinner party at night where she was present in an invalid armchair. His Royal Highness will attend the Polo tournament this (Monday) afternoon but Her Royal Highness will not be present on account of the strain in her foot. Their Royal Highnesses leave Lahore tonight at 9-50 p.m. by special train for Peshawar.

ADVANCE LABOUR!

PARTY BEING FORMED

LEADERS CONFER IN DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

The movement in favour of the formation of a Labour Party in India is gaining ground. A meeting of those interested in the advancement of Labour was held in Western Hostel, Raisina, when a sub-committee was formed with Lala Lajpatrai as President and the following as members: Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Chamanlal, Mr. Joshi, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. D. P. Sinha, Mr. Samiullah Khan and Mr. S. D. Misra. Some exchange of views took place at the meeting.

Lala Lajpatrai, who presided, placed some considerations before the members. He asked earnestly all those who wanted to join the Party to do so with no desire of finding a short cut to leadership. He wanted them to do the necessary spade work and study facts and figures of our economic life. Hard work, he said, was necessary before a Labour programme suited to this country could be evolved. Lala Lajpatrai also asked them not to talk in loose terms about Communism, Internationalism, etc. He pointed out that without Nationalism even Socialism cannot progress. Labour work was difficult, especially as inopportune pressing of the Labour point of view may only help the foreign capitalists. The task was delicate and they should not lay themselves open to the charge of being really in the interest of the foreign capitalists. He suggested the organisation of a sturdy group of workers in the country.

Mr. N. M. Joshi spoke next. He pointed out that though he agreed with most of what the President had said, it was almost an impossible business to interest themselves in Labour questions without laying themselves open to the accusation of helping Lancashire and Birmingham. We should prefer an Indian capitalist to a British one. Questioned as to whether he would prefer an Indian capitalist to a British worker, Mr. Joshi declared that a real Socialist was an Internationalist.

After Mr. Joshi, Mr. Chamanlal emphasised the necessity of having a group of earnest workers. The tendency in India, said Mr. Chamanlal, was for movements to become one-man-shows. Unless we can institutionalise the movements progress would not be possible. He suggested that the Labour Research Committee here may be affiliated to the Research Department of the Labour Party. This proposal was, however, dropped. A Committee for framing rules, etc., was formed with Lala Lajpatrai as Chairman and Devaki Prasad Sinha as convener.

MR. OSWALD AND LADY MOSLEY.

ENTERTAINED BY NATIONALIST PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

An interesting function took place when Mr Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley were entertained to tea at Western Hostel by the Nationalist Party. After tea and refreshments, Mr. Jinnah welcomed the guests.

In thanking the hosts for their hospitality and kindness, Mr. Mosley asked them to be patient till Labour came to power next time and not give the Conservatives occasion to initiate strong rule. Indian leaders, he said, should take particular care to be united themselves and present a united demand to prevent subterranean outbursts and do whatever they could to educate British public opinion. In this connection, he said that the Labour press like the "Daily Herald" and "New Leader" will always welcome contributions from Indians on Indian questions.

Pandit Motilal Nehru thanked Mr. Mosley for the conscientious sense of public duty with which he is studying the Indian questions. As regards patience, Panditji said nobody could accuse Indians for having been impatient. Propaganda in England is a matter of money. The European charges for every thing, even for being taught wisdom. He thought that this country's salvation had to be worked here by Indians according to their lights.

Being reminded by Lady Cynthia, Mr. Mosley said that it is not true to say that methods like Ordinance were not known in England. There was deportation without trial of 114 Irish some 18 months ago and it was only on a technical ground that the Labour Government was able to release them.

Lala Lajpatrai was among the prominent non-legislators present. The party was very successful and dispersed by about 5 p.m.

COFFEE PLANTERS' GRIEVANCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHIKMAGALUR, Feb. 2.

Indian Coffee planters assembled yesterday in the Town Hall, Chikmagalur, the centre of coffee industry, under the guidance of Mr. B. K. Gandhachar member, Mysore Legislative Council, urged the formation of an experimental station for coffee congratulated Mushmeulmulk Humza Hussain on his appointment as acting Dewan, protested against the proposed levy of a cess of annas two per acre on coffee holdings, resolved on organisating a planters' bank financed by Government, urged for railway extension in Malnad and necessary legislation for ensuring regular labour supply. The conference also decided to become a permanent body with a central committee to carry on its activities. The conference was representative, planters having come from Balur Koppa Saklaspur and Mudigere.

ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE

WHAT IT HAS ACHIEVED

PT MOTILAL INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

Pandit Motilal in the course of a statement to the Associated Press regarding the deliberations of the All Parties Conference Sub-Committee says:—

"The public will enquire what has happened during the informal consultations after which the sub-committee was adjourned *sine die*. I am sorry to have to state that we were not able to reach the final conclusions. But I may say that the atmosphere is undoubtedly clearer for informal talk. The principals have undertaken to carry on their researches and to sound those they represent in order to find a *via media*. The sub-committee will meet again on February 28th for further informal consultations and then try to reach a workable solution. Some concrete proposals have already been made the idea being to accept the one or the other, or to strike a happy mean between them that would be agreeable to all parties. There is therefore no cause for anxiety much less disappointment. The small committee appointed to draft a scheme of Swaraj is continuing its deliberations and it is expected that the draft prepared by it will be available for the consideration of the informal committee on the 28th February."

"RESULT OF OUR POLITICAL BANKRUPTCY."

M. HASRAT MOHANI INTERVIEWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Jan. 31.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani, who had come here from Delhi for the "urs" was interviewed by me about the success of the Unity Conference. The Moulana informed me that he did not join it as he was not interested in the scheme of Swaraj that was to be formulated there under the guidance of Doctor Besant and Mahatmaji. He even objected to call the scheme a Swaraj Scheme and thus term it as a swarajya scheme. All such schemes, he said, were to be "within the empire," which in his opinion were sure to affect the definition of Swaraj in the Congress Creed.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Asked about the communal question, he said "the present ugly manifestations were due to our political bankruptcy and because of our divorcing the higher ideal which left no programme even for recognised nationalists like Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Jinnah, except indulging in the communal affair." In the end the Moulana said my whole nature is at revolt against things communal and left it to be settled by Pt. Malaviya and Mr. Fazlul Haq."

SIR HARI SINGH'S CHEQUES.

CROSS-APPEALS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

It is learned that the Midland Bank, defendants in the Robinson case, have lodged a cross-appeal from the findings of the jury and Robinson is also appealing from the findings of the jury on other questions than the question of himself and his wife being parties to conspiracy which the Bank sought to prove.—Reuter's Special Service.

FIRST-DEGREE ELECTIONS.

GOVT.'S PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Cairo.—Egyptian troops have been distributed throughout the country as a precautionary measure in view of the first degree elections on February 4th.—Reuter.

SIRDAR'S MURDER AND AFTER.

2 ARRESTS OF "GREATEST IMPORTANCE."

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Cairo.—Two individuals, whose names have not been given out, were arrested on Saturday morning in a train from Alexandria to Hammamward, while they were endeavouring to escape to Tripoli. Both were armed with automatic pistols and possessed dumdum bullets. Greatest importance is attached to the arrests, as they are in connection with the murder of the Sirdar

SMART WORK OF POLICE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Cairo.—The police were aware of the flight of the two arrested persons from Cairo but allowed them to entrain for Hamman. The fugitives had disguised themselves as Bedouins and boarded the train at a wayside station, half an hour journey from the Alexandria terminus where the police, similarly disguised, had previously embarked. The fugitives descended at two stations from the Hamman terminus upon which, to their great surprise, the police promptly handcuffed them.—Reuter.

CURRENCY BILL

PASSED IN AMENDED FORM

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

A heavy official Legislative programme appeared on the agenda today when the Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning. Interest mainly centred round Sir Basil Blackett's motion to consider and pass the Paper Currency Act Amendment Bill. The majority of the questions today were put by Mr. Chamanlal, Mr. Gayaprashad Singh and Mr. Amarnath Dutt. The questions mostly asked for information on railway matters and the position of Indians in Mauritius. A number of questions put by Mr. Chamanlal were answered by Mr. Sim who stated that the Railway Board left detail of the administration to various railway administrations and did not propose to interfere with them.

Mr. Chamanlal suggested that these replies were given because his question raised racial consideration. If the Assembly was not to raise these issues what were the members there for? Was Government aware, asked Mr. Chamanlal, of the discontent caused among the members of the House by such replies?

Sir Charles Innes: "The Railway Department think that the Legislative Assembly should criticise the administration and the Railway Board and they are entitled to influence the policy, but nothing can be more fatal to the efficient management of the railways than that the Legislative Assembly should try to interfere in details of the railway administration."

Mr. Goswami: We think otherwise.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: Is the Railway administration efficiently managed?

Sir Charles Innes: The Hon. member will know it when he sees the Railway Budget statement.

Mr. Ranganaswamy Iyengar: May I know if there is anything in the Legislative rules for the guidance of the House on these matters?

Sir Charles Innes: It is left to the good sense of the members themselves.

Mr. Chamanlal asked whether the members were not entitled to get information on these matters?

The President said questions were admitted under specified rules. As to whether the members were able to extract replies from Government was a matter about which he had no responsibility. (laughter).

Mr. Chamanlal was heard to remark that they wanted bread and were given stone.

Replying to Mr. Surfraz Hussain Khan, Mr. Burden said the Territorial Force Committee's report would be circulated to the members of this session.

Replying to Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. Tonkinson said Government had already caused enquiries to be instituted by local Governments regarding exportation of monkeys from India. Complete replies had not yet been received from local Governments.

FREIGHT ON COAL.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju asked:—

(1) Whether the Government of India was consulted in the matter of purchase of coal for Sukkur Barrage.

(2) Whether the G.I.P. Railway reduced railway freight for C. P. Coal and why the facilities were not offered by E.I.R. Railway and B.N. Railway to carry Bengal coal and whether Government has no voice in the matter.

(3) What was quantity of African coal imported into India during years 1923 and 1924 as far as figures are available?

(4) Whether Government has imposed any and what amount of import duty on African coal.

Sir Charles Innes replied:—

(1) The Government of India were not consulted but they understand that the Chief Engineer Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction sought advice of the Chief Controller Indian Stores Department.

(2) The G.I.P. Railway did make certain reductions in the railway freight for coal from C. P. coal fields. E.I. and B.N. Railways could not make similar reductions for coal from Bengal coal fields for reason explained in the reply given in this Assembly on the 25th February 1924 to Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai.

(3) In 1923 coal imported was 385,719 tons. In 1924 it was 314,040 tons.

(4) Yes. A duty of 8 annas per ton is levied on all imported coal, including South African coal.

Mr. R. Shunmugam Chetty asked did the Chief Controller of Stores bring to the notice of the Engineer of Sukkur Barrage the desirability of purchasing Indian coal in preference to South African coal?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—

The Chief Controller's advice was not asked on any question of policy, but he was simply asked to advise on certain tenders.

Mr. Shunmugam Chetty: Is it a fact that tenders given by the Indian Coal Mining Association were lower than Natal coal?

President:—That is a question which ought to be put in the Bombay Legislative Council.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

Mr. Tonkinson, replying to Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray's question regarding certain proscribed publications, said the following publications have been prohibited entry into India under the Sea Customs Act as their circulation is not in the public interest:—(a) Hyndman's the "Awakening of Asia"; (2) Bryan's "British Rule in India;" (3) M. N. Roy's "Evolution of Economic organizations of India;" (4) Lala Lajpat Rai's "England's

(Continued on page 11.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

ELECTRIFICATION.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

The following are gleanings from the booklet "The Harbour Branch and its Electrification" which will be distributed to-day (Tuesday) at the opening ceremony of the electrified train service of the G. I. P. Railway which will be performed by Sir Leslie Wilson:—

On February 3rd, 1925, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor of Bombay, has consented to set in motion the first electric train from Victoria Terminus to Kurla *viâ* the Harbour Branch and thus open the first portion of the G.I.P. Railway Scheme for the electrification of the suburban services around Bombay, and incidentally inaugurate an entirely new method of railway traction so far as India is concerned. The G.I.P. Railway Company in common with all Railway Administration who cater for the traffic needs of a large and growing city were faced with the problem of meeting not only the normal increases in traffic, common to all large cities, but also abnormal increases due to the intensive development schemes being carried out by the Government of Bombay, the City Improvement Trust and the Bombay Port Trust.

At this time, the start of a new era in Railway progress in India, it may be of interest to give some description of the sections of line to be electrified, detail briefly the reasons that led to the adoption of electric traction, and summarise the advantages to be gained by both the Railway and the travelling public from this method of train operation.

As far back as 1904 the problem of increasing the capacity of the G.I.P. suburban lines was under consideration, but the schemes now in progress did not take definite shape until the year 1913 when Mr. Merz of Messrs. Merz and McLellan, Consulting Engineers, London, came to India to report on the advisability or otherwise of electrifying sections of the G.I.P. Railway.

Mr. Merz's report was strongly in favour of electrification of the local lines, but before any progress could be made the war intervened, a period during which shortage of funds prevented anything except the most essential works being undertaken. Immediately after the end of war, however, the G.I.P. Railway Administration again took up the question of improving their suburban services; fresh estimates of traffic prospects, capital cost of electrification and savings in operating costs were prepared, and finally the scheme for the electrification of the Harbour Branch and Mahim Chord and the electrification of the Bombay-Thana Section were accepted by the Secretary of State in August, 1922, while approval to the scheme from Thana to Kalyan was received in June 1923.

The Harbour Branch Railway was originally projected by the Port Trustees and as first designed was to feed to the Bombay Docks from a junction with the G.I.P. Railway just South of Sion Station. When, however, it was finally decided that the line should be built and worked by the G.I.P. Railway the junction with the main line was changed to Kurla, 9 1/4 miles from Victoria Terminus.

The line after leaving Kurla cuts through the Sion Causeway thence passes round the Sion Hill on the Harbour side and skirts the villages of Colwada and Agarwada, thence keeping to the east of Gowari it runs to Sewri village and Tank Bunder (now called Reay Road Station). From here as originally projected the line was to pass through the District of Mazagon across to the old G.I.P. Railway Wadi Bunder Stores Yard along past the Dock Warehouses to the then proposed Alexandra Dock. This last portion was never built, at least not as a part of the Harbour Branch, as the tracks of the projected Harbour Branch were paralleled by the Port Trust Railway from Ravli Junction, i.e., the junction of the Mahim Chord with the Harbour Branch Railway, and the necessity of the extension beyond Reay Road as a connection to the docks ceased to exist. The G.I.P. Railway was thus left with a branch, with its terminus in the air at Reay Road, of which a length of only two miles from Kurla Junction to Ravli Junction was of public use. Meantime, owing to the development of the East side of the island by the Port Trust and the various development schemes projected by the Improvement Trust in the area served by the Harbour Branch, it became obvious that the only way to meet the transport needs of the population from these areas would be by a direct connection from Reay Road into Victoria Terminus. Work on this extension of the Harbour Branch Railway was commenced in 1912, but again the War seriously delayed matters and the line has just been completed.

AN ENGINEERING FEAT.

The extension, as an Engineering feat, is of considerable interest. The line after leaving Reay Road Station rises on an incline of 1 in 32 to cross Reay Road on a skew girder bridge. Thence it is carried on a series of masonry viaducts and supporting ground on Bhandarwada Hill till it reaches the G.I.P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Yard which it crosses on a steel viaduct, on which is also a high level station (Sandhurst Road High Level.) It will give some idea of the magnitude of this work when it is realised that this viaduct contains 2,700 tons of steel work. After crossing the G.I.P. Main Line the branch drops to main line level and runs parallel to the Main Line till it reaches Victoria Terminus.

The Harbour Branch Railway, originally projected as a connection to the docks, has thus become except for the first two miles of its length, from Kurla to Ravli Junction, a line for dealing with purely suburban passenger traffic. Further, land has already been acquired between Kurla and Ravli Junction to allow for the building of two additional tracks for goods traffic when the passenger traffic reaches such density as to be embarrassed by the goods traffic to and from the docks.

MAHIM CHORD.

Mention has been made above of the Mahim Chord; this line connects the B.B. & C. I. Railway at Mahim with the Harbour Branch Railway at Ravli Junction and gives direct access from Bandra to the New Cotton Green and Victoria Terminus. It crosses the G.I.P. Railway Main Line just north of Matunga Station.

VICTORIA TERMINUS TO THANA AND KALYAN.

The Harbour Branch and Mahim Chord form only the first part of the General Scheme of Suburban Electrification. The suburban lines Bombay to Kurla and Thana will be opened for electric traction on or about July 1st, 1926, to be followed by the opening of the Thana-Kalyan Section about six months later. These sections are too well known to the travelling public to need description except of the briefest; they serve the thickly populated districts of Byculla, Parel, Dadar, Matunga and Sion and the suburban areas of Kurla, Ghatkopar, Vikhroli, Bhandup, Mulund, Thana, Mumbra and Kalyan. The traffic over these sections is increasing year by year and has already necessitated the quadrupling of the line from Kalyan to the Victoria Terminus; to date the section Kalyan to Byculla has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 1.62 crores and the portion Byculla to Victoria Terminus is at present in progress.

NECESSITY FOR ELECTRIFICATION.

It is not claimed that electrification, except possibly for the Harbour Branch was the only immediate solution of the problem or that the existing suburban service could not have been worked, at least for several years to come, by steam. But it is claimed that it is the only economical solution as if the needs of traffic were to be met by a steam service the cost of additional engine power, rolling stock and station and workshop facilities would have exceeded by far the total cost of electrification. This is illustrated by the figures given below.

It is estimated that by 1931, or shortly afterwards, 205,000 people will be housed on the Dadar-Matunga, Sion-Matunga, and Sewri-Wadala Estate and Schemes, all these areas will have to be catered for by the Harbour Branch Railway. To serve this population together with the inhabitants of other areas in the neighbourhood will require a train service of at least 20 trains per hour during the "rush hour" periods morning and evening, and it would be impossible to work this traffic under steam conditions without a very heavy expenditure on engines, coaching rolling stock and additional station facilities. Further, the gradients on the approaches to the Wadi Bunder Viaduct and High Level Station at the New Cotton Green rule out steam operation, even theoretically, except with the aid of banking engines for which special arrangements would require to be made and these would be exceedingly costly.

It is estimated that the initial capital cost of a steam service for the Harbour Branch and Mahim Chord would be Rs. 81.68 lakhs against Rs. 72.80 lakhs, the initial capital cost of an electrified service, and as the service increases so would the disparity in capital cost, but on a higher ratio.

For suburban traffic of this density electrification offers the only solution that is sound both financially and technically. For example the retention of a steam service throughout the suburban area would within the next 15 years have cost the G.I.P. Railway over Rs. 6 crores, whereas by a gross expenditure of Rs. 108 lakhs on electric overhead equipment and sub-stations, etc., plus 151 1/2 lakhs on rolling stock, the Railway will be in a position to deal confidently with all traffic originating in the suburban area 15 years hence.

So much for the capital cost of the two services. The operating costs have also to be considered, and here again electric traction is far in advance of steam. On the Harbour Branch and Mahim Chord the cost per train mile, steam operation, is estimated at annas 30.62 against annas 25.41 for electric operation or a saving of 5.21 annas per train mile. As train mileage increases the saving per train mile is increased by the somewhat lower cost of current.

ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRIC TRACTION.

The above figures make it evident that electrification is a sound proposition so far as the Railway Administration is concerned, bearing in mind that the existing suburban services are run at a loss.

For the public and the railway the advantages of electric traction are briefly as follows:—

1. The improvement of the passenger train service both as regards schedule speed and frequency of trains.

2. A considerable increase on the carrying capacity of the line without costly additions to the permanent way.

3. An increase in the capacity of terminal stations. 4. A reduction in operating costs. 5. An increase in the carrying capacity of the line. 6. Improved punctuality. 7. The development of residential areas. 8. Cleanliness in operation.

In the foregoing pages an attempt has been made to give a very brief description of the schemes of the G.I.P. Railway for the electrification of their suburban services only, but a reference to the proposals for main line electrification which are at present before the Government of India will not be out of place.

These comprise the electrification of the G.I.P. Railway main lines from Victoria Terminus to Kalyan, Kalyan to Igatpuri and Kalyan to Lonavla and Poona or a total of about 330 track miles. The feature of greatest interest in these proposals is the electrification of the Thul and Bhor Ghats between Kasara and Igatpuri and Karjat and Lonavla. The expense of steam operation on a rising gradient of 1 in 37 for 10 and 18 miles respectively will readily be realised and it is this that justifies the expenditure of £4,670,000 gross on the Scheme for the main line.

It is fitting that the G.I.P. Railway Company, the pioneers of Railway transport in India, should be the first to introduce a new system of railway traction, so far as India is concerned. They are handing over to the State what should prove to be one of the most up-to-date and efficient suburban services in the world. Not only this but that they have also laid the foundation stone for a further advance in main line long distance train operation. To their enterprise and tenacity the public using the G.I.P. Railway will long remain indebted.

SPEECHES TO BE BROADCAST.

The speeches of H. E. the Governor and others at the opening ceremony of the new electric railway will be reproduced by Marconi Public Address equipment so that all guests on the platform of the station may hear, although seated beyond the range of the speaker's voice.

The equipment that will be used consists of a 5-valve Audio Frequency Amplifier, together with Microphone and six loud speakers.

At the same time the speeches will be transmitted over the Telephone Co's lines to the Bombay Presidency Radio Station, from which they will be simultaneously broadcast. Listeners-in should stand by on 387 metres from 10-45 a.m.

This is the first occasion on which any *relayed* broadcast has been undertaken in India.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY.

LICENSED COOLIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

At last the General Traffic Manager, has out of regard for strong public opinion cancelled the coolly contract at Ahmedabad, Viramgaum, Anand and Baroda. So at present there is no coolly contract on the important Broad-guage Section between Colaba and Viramgaum. One regrets to note, however, that the old coolies at Anand, numbering about forty, have not still been taken on work, though the contract is cancelled. I learn that the District Traffic Superintendent of Ahmedabad is angry with them. These coolies have been out of employment for the last one month and over and their present plight is really pitiable. It is to be hoped the General Traffic Manager will promptly intervene and order the reinstatement of these men and resume the old normal platform service at Anand which is an important Railway Junction.

"NEGLECT OF EDUCATION AT ADEN."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The letter from your Aden correspondent which you published the other day in the editorial columns, is undoubtedly a sad commentary on the educational chaos as it prevails to-day at Aden. Your bold advocacy for bettering the educational conditions of an remote place like Aden in the past few months, at last induced Government to depute Mr. Lory personally to acquaint himself with the true state of affairs in the field of education there. I am informed that Mr. Lory has submitted his draft report to the higher authorities, but it is not known as to what recommendations or suggestions he has made in the interests of the tax payers of Aden. But before Mr. Lory's report is finally adopted I venture to make a few remarks as an addition to what your Aden correspondent has so concisely placed before the public.

There is no doubt, Sir, that the educational affairs at Aden are in a state of muddle and diffusion. About a dozen secondary schools are maintained for about 600 scholars where absurdly low-paid mercenaries known as teachers prepare the members of the young generation, in their own crude way for they are not trained, to become useful and true trustees of the interests of the province they live in. And what has been the result of education? The system of education which is at present in vogue at Aden, has so far prevented the Mussulmans of Aden, comprising 80 per cent of the total population, from rising to a single high or gazetted post in the public service of their own town. In this circumstance it is not surprising at all if the Aden Musalmans cry for a complete overhauling of the entire system. Another draw-back is the absence of a well-equipped High School at Aden. Such a High School, manned by a competent and contented staff, preparing boys for external examinations, for example, the Cambridge Certificate or the London Matriculation, seems to be the need of the hour. It must be remembered that the people of Aden who by the way do not want too many schools, are taxed at the same rates as those in India and, therefore, what they demand is equal opportunities in the matter of education. It is most unfair to deny high-school education to their children since they cannot be expected to come to India where no provision exists for Arabic instruction. Will Government continue to turn a deaf ear to the demand of the backward communities of Aden in this behalf?

Another point which I want to emphasise at this stage is this that the task of introducing the would-be reforms in the field of education, the result of Mr. Lory's labours, should in no way be entrusted to the Civil-Military officers since they are the men who stood in their way during the past three years and were not inclined to stop the criminal waste of public funds that has in fact been going on there for a decade or more by maintaining a large number of unnecessary and therefore useless schools. The task of introducing reforms may thus safely be left in the hands of the present Deputy Educational Inspector there.

In conclusion I agree with your correspondent's plea that the scheme of reforms as prepared by Mr. Lory, the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency, should be allowed to see the light of the day. But I go a step further and suggest that the local Legislative Council should be allowed to discuss it in the open Council.—Yours etc.,

SHABNAM.

February, 2nd.

MALABAR HILL TRAGEDY.

ONE MORE ARREST.

INDORE STATE MANAGER.

The police have been able to net one more suspect in connection with the Malabar Hill Tragedy. The same procedure of secrecy and keeping the press hounds at a distance was followed in obtaining remand for the new suspect. One Vinayak Mulgaonkar was put up before Mr. Khandalawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate *in camera* and a remand obtained. It is understood that bail was applied for but refused by the Magistrate. Vinayak Mulgaonkar is believed to be in the employ of the Maharaja of Indore as the caretaker of the Maharaja's Palace in Bombay.

"ELPHINSTONE'S" OFFICERS AND CREW.

ALL SAFE AT PORT BLAIR.

(Associated Press).

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

It is now definitely known that R. I. M. S. "Elphinstone's" officers and crew are all at Port Blair and are expected here on Wednesday by R. I. M. S. "Clive."

RENT ACTS AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The report of the proceedings of a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee held on the 28th ult. published in your paper of the 29th, contains a recommendation that Government should bring Municipal primary schools under the controlling provisions of the Rent Acts. It is further stated in the report that Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla had opposed the proposition. Mr. Fazal has in justice to himself explained in your issue of the 30th ult. that he was "opposed to the extension of the Rent Acts on the ground that supply was greater than the demand but if the Government decide to continue the Rent Act in that case I was entirely in favour of the Act being made applicable to the premises occupied by the primary schools in the city of Bombay. Mr. Fazal adds that "it is not right to consider them as business premises because we do not transact any business and it is rather a surprise that that should have escaped the vigilant eye of Government." The necessity of further extending the period of operation of the Rent Acts has been admitted by Government at least so far as residential premises with the basic rents of Rs. 85 and under are concerned. Although the limit is too low considering the present conditions it is not my object to deal with this question at present. What I wish to point out is that nowhere in the Rent Acts are the words," "business premises" used. Premises are classed under the two main heads residential and non-residential, so that all premises used otherwise than as residence by recent legislation ceased to remain under the protection of the Rent Acts since 1st September 1925 giving rise to great discontent especially among petty shop-keepers and traders. In any circumstances Government must take early steps with a view to bring back all educational institutions, dispensaries, hospitals, nursing homes and other institutions of public utility under the protective provisions of the Rent Acts.

To this object cannot be attained by the introduction of a clause in the new Rent Act Amendment Bill a special short measure should immediately be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council for the purpose. Care should be taken to include, besides Municipal primary schools, all educational institutions, primary or secondary and even private colleges, under the restrictive provisions of the Rent Acts irrespective of rent.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, an energetic member of the Corporation, is reported to have moved an amendment at the said meeting of the Municipal Schools Committee which was ultimately carried that the primary schools be included in the operation of the Rent Acts "on the lines of charitable institutions." He seems to have fallen into an error in making the suggestion. Under Sec 1 Cl. (5) of the principal Rent Act the Governor in Council has the power to "exempt any premises or class of premises from all or any of the provisions of this Act." It is this subclause recently added that may enable Government by a Notification to "exempt" any charitable institution from the application of the Act. This section is aimed at assisting the owners of trust properties with receiving nominal rents, from the operation of the controlling sections of the Act. It can be exercised only in favour of landlords and not of tenants. There is no clause in the whole of the two main Rent Acts empowering Government *to include* any premises or class of premises under the restrictive provisions of the Act. More than a year ago some of the educational institutions of Bombay had memorialised Government praying that their institutions might be placed under the category of residential premises, but this was not done. Many of the authorities then seemed to think as does Mr. Fazal that schools not being business premises would *ipso facto* continue under the protection of the Rent Acts when it ceased to apply to non-residential premises, and, therefore, care was not taken to deal with this matter by legislation. But now that the misapprehension is removed, it is hoped that all educational and other institutions of public utility will be brought under the definition of residential premises, irrespective of rents. Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

REQUISITION FOR A SPECIAL MEETING.

COUNCILLORS ANGRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

Sixteen out of twenty Councillors who left the Municipal Hall the other day under protest when the closure was moved to the discussion of the resolution about contracts for drainage have sent a requisition to the President asking him to call a special general meeting of the Municipality in order to cancel the resolution passed about drainage contracts as well as the resolution congratulating the Calcutta Corporation on having decided not to present an address to the Viceroy. The requisitionists say that the Ahmedabad Municipality has no concern with the doings of the Calcutta Corporation.

POST OFFICE INSURANCE FUND.

GRANT TO POLICY HOLDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

In view of the results disclosed by the actuarial valuation of assets and liabilities of Post Office Insurance Fund as at 31st March 1917, the Government of India announced in the resolution dated 9th June 1919, the grant of a bonus to policy holders. A further valuation of fund as at 31st March 1922 has again shown a substantial surplus so as to permit of the distribution of a considerable portion thereof without upsetting the financial stability of the fund. Accordingly a grant is announced to holders of policies in force on 31st March, 1922, a reversionary bonus as an addition to and payable with the sum assured at the rate of 1 1/5 per cent thereon in the case of whole life assurances secured by premiums payable thoroughout life or a limited period or under which no further premiums are payable and 4/5 per cent in the case of endowment assurances for each full year the respective policies were in force between 1st April 1917 and 31st March 1922. This bonus will be allowed in the case of policies now in force and of all claims which have arisen either by death or survivance since arisen either by death or survivance since 31st March 1922 under policies in force on that date. But not to policies surrendered between 1st April 1922 and the date of this resolution. In the case of transferred or reduced policies, bonus will be allotted to the respective policies as they existed or 31st March 1922. In addition to the above mentioned bonus an interim bonus at three-fourths of the above rates will be allowed in the case of whole life and endowment assurance policies which become claims by death or survivance between 1st April 1922 and 31st March 1927. For each full year they were in force during that period the interim bonus will be based on the amount of the sum assured at the date of death or survivance. No fraction of a rupee will be payable as bonus.

DR. ROY AT DIGHIRPARA.

OPENS KHADDAR EXHIBITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DIGHIRPARA (Dacca), Jan. 31.

Acharya Roy reached Dighirpar to open the local exhibition and presided over the selection of the national school anniversary. After the opening of the exhibition yesterday he appealed to the people to take to khaddar. Representatives from various centres and local people mustered strong.

The most notable article in the exhibition, which elicited the admiration of Acharya and visitors were two pieces of genuine Dacca muslin hundred years old, but looking fresh and resembling the finest Gossamer. They have been priced at Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 300 respectively. The former is twenty yards by forty-four inches and weighs six and a half tolas only. Specimens of the finest charka yarn were exhibited. Various ornaments of conch shell were also among the exhibits. Diverse coloured printed dyed sheets of khaddar from Hindusthan Industrial House, Cuttack brought by Mr. Susen Mookerji were exhibited. At night the Shadheswari Natya Samaj staged the social drama, "Kantahar".

Dr. Roy and Babu Hardyal Nag will address a meeting to-day. Great enthusiasm prevails. The presence of Acharya creates a new sensation. Speeches on Hindu-Muslim unity, national education and untouchability with the help of magic lantern will be delivered by Dr. Roy and other eminent speakers.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 1.

A fire broke out soon after eight this evening in a house opposite the Kemendine Railway station and assumed a serious character. It spread to about thirty brick and wooden houses including two or three shops all of which were burned down. The fire brigade was summoned but as water was at some distance from the scene the brigade had for some time much difficulty in bringing the outbreak under control but they succeeded in their efforts before midnight. The cause of the fire and the extent of the loss sustained are not yet known.

KATHIAWAD LETTER.

RAJKOT'S ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

REPRESSION IN GONDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 31.

The murder of Kanbi Ehana Bhaga of Gokulpur, near Bagasra, about a month back, has some features in common with the recent Malabar Hill tragedy of Bombay. The wife of this Kunbi is alleged to be a mistress of Khansaheb Hussein Valad Sherjammakhanji of Damnala. This woman is believed to be the cause of the said outrage. A party of seven persons is involved in this murder. After a laborious search of twenty days the police authorities of Hadala and Bagasra have found out a clue. One man has been arrested, and other arrests are also shortly to be made.

RULER OF RAJKOT.

Sir Lakhajiraj has started with his beneficent acts in right earnest. He has sanctioned the budget in which there is a special provision of Rs. 85,000 for the popular Municipality. The erection of a pucca dam for the Lalpuri tank has been taken in hand. The Thakore Saheb has personally exhorted the merchants of Rajkot to establish their different trade guilds for the protection and furtherance of their respective interests. Prompt decisions on the cases that are pending has much facilitated the judicial work. The Popular Assembly of Rajkot has decided to give an address of welcome as well as a garden party to the Thakore Saheb on the 14th next and it has invited the rulers of the first three classes of States with their Diwans to grace the occasion with their presence.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

A meeting of the Popular Assembly met on the 26th last to consider the voting of an address to Mahatma Gandhiji when he comes to Rajkot on the 15th February. The Assembly voted the address with one voice, and the President there and then announced that it had been sanctioned by His Highness. The honour, that the people of Bhavnagar did not deserve by their weak and hesitating attitude, has by a stroke of good fortune fallen to the lot of the people of Rajkot. The ruler of Rajkot has not thought fit to down the enthusism, ardour and spirit of hero-worship of his people by a string of reasons condemning the very system of giving addresses, nay, for the matter of that, denouncing the very system of honouring the chosen of the people; for it was nothing short of that which the Administrator of Bhavnagar did when in his supreme wisdom he wrote a polite letter to the Members of the Bhavnagar Municipality, advising the members through him to cut their own words by cancelling their previous unanimous resolution by which they voted an address to Gandhiji. The reasoning of Sir Prabhashanker convinced the Bhavnagar Municipality which with the solid votes of the nominated members overthrew the proposition emanating from the elected representatives of the people, but it appears his counsels of moderation and wisdom are not duly respected outside his domain. Both the Government of His Highness of Baroda and the Darbar of Rajkot instead of vetoing the popular addresses have gone out of their way, *pace* Sir Prabhashanker's advice, to sanction them and permit their officers to sign them. It is strange, but it has happened, and the boast of Sir Prabhashanker that the administration of Bhavnagar stands first in all Kathiawar in point of progress and response to the popular will falls utterly to the ground. It is to be hoped that the people of Bhavnagar will make good their claim in a better way on the next occasion.

MAHATMAJI IN KATHIAWAR.

Gandhiji is again visiting this province in the middle of February. He is invited by Dudabhai, the teachers of the Antraj School of Botad and members of the suppressed community to visit his school which has been excellently managed from the time it came into the hands of this able and energetic teacher. Gandhiji has consented and visits Botad on the 13th. He reaches Rajkot on the 15th morning when the address of the Assembly will be presented to him. In the afternoon there will be a meeting of the Popular Assembly and in the evening Mahatmaji will declare open the new building of the local national High School. Seventeenth is the birth-day of the heir-apparent of Rajkot. On that day there will be a State Darbar in the morning and a garden party in the evening. Gandhiji is staying in Rajkot upto 18th. The unrepressed community of Rajkot is also going to organise a meeting of theirs where the annual report of their school will be presented.

REPRESSION IN GONDAL.

The close of the Kathiawar Political Conference has been signalised by the authorities of Gondal by issuing warrants against twelve workers of Dhorajee. Charges under 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code have been framed against Khedut Harishanker and the Belim brothers, while the others are to suffer under 124 alone. This distinction was not known even to the accused. An enquiry elicited that fact in the Court. None but the officials are allowed to enter the Court while the cases are proceeding. It was with difficulty that a relative of the accused was allowed to be present in the Court. No time for defence has been allowed to the accused as previously decided. Advice from outside lawyers is tabooed. The condition of the prisoners is pitiable. They are always kept under iron fetters. No adequate protection is afforded to them against shivering cold. It was tragic to see the scions of noble and wealthy families passing by their homes with bundles of fuel on their heads. All eyes are fixed on the coming visit of Mahatma Gandhiji to Kathiawar when people expect, he will make good his promise to try to bring about a fair compromise on this vexed question and to smooth over the present strained relations of the subjects of Gondal with their ruler. One would like to wish God-speed to the noble efforts of the Mahatma.

ETERNAL VERITIES

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY

SWAMI SHARVANAND'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the School of Religion, Swami Sharvanand delivered a lecture on "Hinduism and Christianity" on Monday in the Prarthana Mandir, at 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided on the occasion.

Mrs. Naidu, in opening the proceedings of the evening, said that she was pleased to preside at a lecture of Swami Sharvanand who was the head of the Shri Ramkrishna Matha and who spoke the same language as her ancestors, and who were both before them as exiles from the same one province.

A SOUL OF VERITY.

Swami Sharvanand said that they were in the midst of a howling world, where each one tried to howl down the other in the name of politics, in the name of civilization, in the name of culture or in the name of religion. They had seen in history that the God of the victor was considered to be mightier or greater than the God of the vanquished. That was the rudiment of their ancient savagery that still persisted in them when they tried to run down one religion at the expense of the other. It seemed at first sight a simple logic easy to explain, but it cannot stand the scrutiny of sound logic. Votaries of different religions believed that their religion alone was the true interpretation of the word of God. If he were a Hindu and an orthodox one he would think that God revealed to the sages and seers of this country and that He spoke in Sanskrit. If he were a Mahomedan he would sincerely believe that God spoke through His Prophet to the races of Arabia and that the language of God was Arabic. If he were a Christian he would believe that God sent His only son Jesus Christ to preach the only truth. If they were to come to the world from a different planet where no religion existed and were to hear the different votaries crying down the religion of others, they would certainly be in a fix. Either they would have to say that all these Prophets were humbugs or liars like shop-keepers praising only their own wares or that every religion had some truth in it. A little thought would convince them that there were grains of truth in every religion. In other words there was a soul of verity in every religion.

Continuing Swami Sharvanand said that as the object of the School of Religions was the better understanding of religions, it would serve their object if they examine the essentials of both Hinduism and Christianity and see how the souls of both the religions were identical.

Every religion had three aspects—philosophy, rituals and the mythology. The philosophy of a religion gave the rationale of the religion, but it was too abstruse to be understood by the common run of the mass mind. To present the abstruse side of religion in concrete form, allegories or picturesque imagery was required and that was how mythology formed part of religion. The orthodox sections of all religions believed that the real glory of their religion consisted in allegories and sincerely believed that every word of mythology was true. But when it came to criticise other religions they would put their finger on its mythology and try to pick holes in its pocket. The rituals of all religions were originally adopted to suit the different temperaments of the race, the time and the environment to which the Prophet of a particular religion belonged.

ETERNAL VERITIES.

Proceeding, Swami Sharvanand said that a student of comparative religion must be able to shift the chaff from the grain—the eternal verities of religion from its non-essentials. The essentials of Hindu religion consisted in the belief that the whole Universe was the manifestation of God, that all the multifarious activities of the creation were but the expression of the glory of God in different aspects. The same soul of divinity that breathed in the Universe lived in the soul of the individual, and the final destiny of an individual was to become one with the Supreme Being in complete self-abnegation. Man was eternally feeling the bondage of life and he tried to attain a state of permanency of eternal bliss. That craving for eternal bliss was satisfied by religion and that was where religion came in the life of an individual. And that was the sum and substance of all religions. Love was the culmination of spiritual life, for love was *anand* or bliss and bliss was God. Continuing, the Swamiji said that the crucial test of a religion or spiritual life was the amount of joy or raptures it gave to its followers or in words of Jesus Christ which brought the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth.

Continuing, the Swami compared the cardinal tenets of Hinduism and Christianity and showed how they agreed in all essentials. Christianity had two aspects—the truths Jesus Christ himself preached and and the interpretations put upon His teachings by the priests and interpreters. If they went after the interpretations put upon His teachings they would find themselves lost in creeds and sects. But, if they went to the actual teachings of Christ as they find them in the Gospel and they tried to understand them with the help of their common sense they would find nothing but eternal verities of Sanatan Dharma. The Swamiji here quoted at length from the Sermon on the Mount and said that what Christ demanded from his followers was a morally and ethically pure life. They must completely eschew sin. What led them to commit sin was their animality. The brute in man tended him to sensual pursuits while the divinity in him urged him towards God. That was the eternal conflict that was so beautifully explained allegorically by the quarrel with the Satan. The gist of religion was to curb the animal in man so that the divinity would manifest in the form of kindness love and self-abnegation. When Christ said that He was the only path of salvation or when Shri Krishna ordered Arjun to take refuge in Him so that he might tide safely through this world of Maya and get salvation, what they meant was that the spirit of the divinity was identified with that of the Supreme Being. They spoke out the words when they were in one with the Divine Being.

TRINITY AND ATONEMENT.

The Swamiji then explained the theory of Trinity common to both the religions and the theory of atonement—Christ's crucifixion for the redemption of mankind.

Swami Sharvanand wound up his lecture by saying their present life was the fruit of their past life and that their future life would be moulded by their present life. Fruits of one *karma* could be negated by the fruit of another Karma. Penitence was the first necessity for spiritual life. Real life was the spiritual life and their perpetual prayer ought to be that their life might be so moulded that it would be a fit offering at the altar of God.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in fitting terms rounded off the proceedings of the evening.

With a vote of thanks to the speaker and the President the meeting terminated.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS.

(Continued from page 8.)

cut off and the breaks are automatically applied, a single driver of moderate ability could run an electrical train, thus bringing about a saving in train-men's wages. The cost of repairs and maintenance for a steam locomotive is always greater than that for an electric coach and this will be responsible for further economies.

The inducement to electrify suburban system is not necessarily so much the reduction of operating cost as probably the large increase in revenues. The advantages offered to the public of quicker and more frequent service lead naturally to an increase in the use of the railway and a corresponding increase in revenue. In the case of large cities with growing populations, where room for residential quarters is very much restricted, it is known as a matter of experience that electrification has resulted in the considerable growth of traffic. The cases in point are those of London Brighton and South Coast Railway, of the North Eastern Railway and of the Melbourne Suburban lines where the increase in suburban traffic has been nearly cent per cent.

Among other incidental advantages of electrification may be mentioned the increase in the comfort of travel, the elimination of coal-handling plant, water columns and pumps and the possibility of the cheap supply of electrical energy to stations and neighbouring country towns.

Madras or Calcutta.

In the preceding paragraphs the general advantages of Railway Electrification have been briefly detailed. There are, however, certain indirect advantages which should come in for careful consideration under certain circumstances. Thus where railways are already carrying large amounts of traffic and are approaching the point at which additional tracks and other facilities are necessary to cope with the increase in traffic, the possibility of increasing the capacity of the existing lines by electrification will probably enable the heavy expenditure on the doubling and quadrupling of lines to be postponed for many years. The cost of land which is specially prohibitive in urban and suburban areas is a difficult factor in any new scheme for additional tracks and can be to some extent eliminated by the electrification of services.

It will be apparent from the discussion in the preceding paragraphs that electrification of railways can be financially justified only in such cases where the cost of fuel is comparatively excessive or where the growth of traffic has become so insistent that schemes involving a large outlay of capital on additional tracks and other facilities have become absolutely necessary. It is very doubtful whether these conditions are fulfilled in a city like Calcutta, where fuel is comparatively cheap and the suburban passenger traffic is much lower than may be warranted by the size of the city. It should be remembered that Calcutta is served by as many as nine main branch lines radiating from two terminal stations, while Bombay and Madras are served by two lines only. In 1923-24, the number of passengers travelling in and out of Bombay by the two lines was nearly 38 millions whereas the corresponding number for Calcutta on all lines including four light railways was only 25 millions in 1922-23. The figures for Madras are not available, but there is little doubt that the suburban services on the South Indian Railway have long been in need of improvement, specially in view of the single track. The view may be safely advanced therefore that it would be easier far to financially justify the electrification of suburban railways in Madras than in Calcutta.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS SPEECH.

CASE AGAINST DR. P. C. G. ROY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The case in which Dr. Protap Chandra Guha Roy, a Swarajist, was charged with sedition came on for hearing to-day before the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore. The case for the prosecution was that the accused had delivered a seditious speech at New Shaw Park in north Calcutta. Three formal witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned.

Three persons were arrested on Monday at Calcutta, in connection with the alleged forcible conversion of a Bengali Hindu lad aged 16 to Mahomedanism. The father of the lad, a respectable resident of Bow Bazar, informed the police that his son was abducted and afterwards converted to Islamism. After enquiry the police arrested a Mahomedan panwalla and two others.

News has been received that various Muslim Associations in Malay States have advised the intending pilgrims not to start for Jeddah until the situation there clears.

CURRENCY BILL.

(Continued from page 9.)

Debt to India" (5) Labour monthly magazine edited by R. Palme Dutt.

PRESIDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Replying to a non-official member's enquiry, the President explained the genesis of the Presidents' Conference. He said when he was appointed President by the late Mr. Montagu he had an informal discussion with Mr. Montagu about the scope of his work. In the course of the conversation Mr. Montagu suggested the advisibality of the President of the Legislative Assembly establishing friendly relations with provincial Presidents. Accordingly, he toured in July and August 1921 and had a most cordial reception. Eventually, in September 1921 the first Presidents' Conference was arranged to enable the Presidents to exchange freely and frankly the results of their experience. The first Conference in Simla was so successful in this purpose that they unanimously decided to make it as far as possible an annual function. The Presidents had endeavoured to co-ordinate the procedure to that of the Indian Legislature. He admitted that personlly he had derived the greatest possible profit from these Conferences. The proceedings of these Conferences were of a confidential character. Neither the Government of India nor the Local Governments took any part in them and no officer of the Government had attempted to influence their deliberations and Presidents were solely responsible for the results of the Conferences.

Members then proceeded to elect the Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Finance Committee.

The Home Member presented the report of the Select Committee on Indian Soldiers Litigation Bill.

PROVIDE AUTOMATIC CURRENCY.

Further consideration of the Paper Currency Act Amendment Bill was resumed.

Mr. J. Mehta moved that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the provisions of the Bill. He said newspaper reports during the past week including Mr. McKenna's speech in favour of a gold standard must have afforded unpleasant reading to the Finance Member. Mr. Mehta said, since 1920 when Government fixed 2 shillings ratio there had been contraction of currency to the extent of fifty crores. Added to this was the loss of another thirty crores of currency which would have been normally added if the statutory exchange ratio had been different because to-day nobody would like to tender gold and get for it Rs. 10 when in the market the same gold would fetch Rs. 16 to 17. And such a currency position had been characterised by the Finance Member as healthy. It was no doubt healthy from the point of view of the importers for Manchester. It was healthy for Government remittances and for those who wanted to remit salaries to England. It was healthy for foreign interests, but it was ruinous to the producers of India. Then again Indians had always protested against the Secretary of State being kept in possession of funds far more than he needed. The proposed bill suggested a remedy which would only put that Whitehall Moghul in still greater funds than he needed. The remedy proposed was therefore wrong. They would be doing another wrong to set right one wrong. He felt that the Finance Member's Bill showed that knowledge had come to Government about the deficiency of currency but wisdom still lingered. The proper remedy was to provide for automatic currency.

SIR BASIL'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Basil Blackett opposed the motion for a Select Committee. The Bill, he said, was of a narrow scope and could not be extended. The best method was for the House to consider it. Moreover the points raised by Mr. Mehta were outside the scope of the Bill and could not be discussed in a Select Committee. For instance the system of remittances would be one of the subjects which could come under the review of the Currency Committee but could not be dealt with under this Bill. As for Mr. McKenna's speech, instead of its being unpleasant reading to him it entirely supported his case namely that the time was coming nearer every day for settlement of post-war currency difficulties. He knew that Mr. McKenna had spoken in favour of Currency difficulties. He knew that Mr. McKenna had spoken in favour of a gold standard, but had he (the speaker) spoken a word against the gold standard being adopted? He had only expressed the opinion that he did not think that gold in currency was the best form of adopting gold standard. He emphasised that if sterling had been brought back to parity it was due to considerable contraction of currency in the United Kingdom during the past five years.

Replying to Mr. Mehta's criticism, the Finance Member said he did not compare the rupee with the rouble. All he said was that but for the effort of the first Assembly and his predecessor in balancing the budgets, the rupee might have shared the fate of the franc and the lire if not the mark.

Continuing the Finance Member dealt with the amendments tabled to his Bill. He said that the amendment of Mr. Mehta which wanted to provide that remittances to the Secretary of State should not be utilised for any future additions to the securities was outside the scope of the Bill and raised a large issue. The amendments of Mr. V. J. Patel and Sir Campbell Rhodes had a common object though the draft of Sir Campbell was preferable. Sir Campbell's amendment wanted to add the proviso that the value of created securities included in the abovementioned securities at prices at which they were purchased should not exceed 500 millions. This point, said the Finance Member, had been raised by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in his speech when he urged that these should be increased to *ad hoc* reserve. The Finance Member said this question was complicated and difficult. Government was in agreement with the spirit of the amendment, but to put in the proposed statutory limitation might not be altogether safe. For instance, God forbid if a financial panic arose, then Government must resort to emergency powers to issue coin at once to re-establish confidence. Government could then issue I.O.U.'s promising to pay on demand rupees which they had not got available but against which they had assets in the shape of expenditure on capital development in India. The Government of India had power to issue in an emergency currency against these created securities. If an amendment was incorporated in the Bill it would limit that emergency power. It might be said that the Governor-General could issue an ordinance if an emergency arose. That was so but then the Government of India itself would have no power. He accepted the spirit of the amendments of Sir Campbell Rhodes and Mr. Patel because he agreed that it was undesirable to use power in any but exceptional circumstances.

Dr. Lohokare agreed they must issue currency through banks and regulate the bank rate.

The motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was then put and rejected by 41 votes against 28.

The Assembly rose for lunch.

Mr. D. P. Sinha spoke in the interest of the consumers and warned Government against inflation which, he said, would hit the consumer. In his opinion the Government often thought of the interest of trade and not of the consumer.

Sir Basil Blackett assured that Government was very much alive to the necessity of issuing currency according to the real needs, and not causing anything in the nature of inflation.

SIR C. RHODES' AMENDMENT.

Sir Campbell Rhodes moved the following addition to clause two of the bill: "Provided that the value of the created securities included in the said securities at price at which they were purchased shall not exceed 500 million rupees."

Sir Campbell said the object of the amendment was to prevent creation of *ad hoc* securities in the normal time. If a financial crisis of the kind indicated by the Finance Member rose then he could depend upon their co-operation to get over it. He knew that so long as the present Finance Member was there they would not increase *ad hoc* securities but who knew who would succeed him. It was necessary to provide statutorily against the danger of inflation at any future date. He assured Mr. Sinha that the interest of the trader and the consumer were identical and not different.

Mr. V. J. Patel who had also given notice of an amendment on the lines of Sir Campbell urged the Finance Member not to repeat his recent practice of utilising interest of securities for balancing his budget. This interest he said should be utilised for writing off created securities.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that unfortunately such a course would only cause deflation.

Mr. Mehta suggested that the Finance Member need not deflate. He could spend interest on buying valuable securities.

Sir Purshotamdas was glad that the Finance Member had agreed to accept the amendment which would be a very salutary check on the Executive. For a financial crisis the Governor-General could always legislate for unforeseen developments.

AMENDED BILL PASSED.

Sir Campbell Rhodes' amendment was adopted and the bill as amended was passed.

OTHER BILLS.

The Assembly next referred to a Select Committee Sir Charles Innes' Bill for better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories. The opposition to the bill was voiced by Mr. Abhyankar and Mr. Aney from C. P. and Berar while Mr. Wilson, Official member from C. P. supported the bill.

The Home Member's bill repealing the Breach of Contract Act was passed. Messrs. Joshi and Chamanlal thanked the Government for the measure.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill proposing Rs. 4,000 as the monthly salary for the elected President of the Assembly.

Sir Basil Blackett introduced a bill to amend the Income Tax Act to legalise the present practice and to ensure the collection of super tax from certain firms.

CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR RLYS.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The following gentlemen are nominated from amongst the panels elected by the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature to be members of the Central Advisery Council for Railways:—

Sir Devaprasad Sayadhkary, Sir Arthur Froom, Mr. J. W. A. Bell, Rai Bahadur Lalaram Sarandashaji, Chaudhri Mohammad Ismail Khan, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna (members of Council of State).

Mr. S. C. Ghose, Khan Bahadur Saiyed Mohd Ismail, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Mr. M. H. G. Cocke, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai Mr. M. E. G. Fleming (members of Assembly.)

RELIEF FOR LEPROSY.

SECUNDERABAD COLLECTS RS. 16000

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 2.

In response to the appeal made by His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of the India Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association a meeting was held here at the Bolarum Residency. In the course of his speech the Resident said that the magnitude of the evil was unquestionable. He could imagine no better inspiration than a successful campaign against this fell disease.

A local General Committee and an Executive Committee were formed and subscriptions were collected on the spot which amounted to Rs. 16,420. Col. Anderson was appointed Secretary of the local fund.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

IMPORTANT POINT OF JURISDICTION.

Emperor v. Abdul Rehman Shamsuddin.

The accused in this case was charged under Section 489 (c) of the Indian Penal Code with being in possession of forged currency notes with intent to use them as genuine in July and August 1924 at Jeddah. The accused was arrested in Jeddah and after certain extradition proceedings taken there at the instance of His Brittanic Majesty's consul at Jeddah, the Secretary of State for foreign affairs of the Hedjaz Government allowed the accused to be brought to Bombay. By an order in writing dated 20th November, 1924 the Bombay Government acting under Section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code ordered the accused to be prosecuted. The learned Chief Presidency Magistrate before whom the accused was put up considered that a 'prima facie' case was made out against the accused and committed him to the sessions.

When the accused was first put up for trial he applied for an adjournment of the case as he wanted to get evidence of some witnesses from Bengal. That application was granted. The prosecution thinking that as it would not be possible to have the witnesses brought down from Bengal during the current session, allowed one of their important witnesses to go to Delhi. When the accused was put up before his Lordship Mr. Justice Mirza on Monday morning, the accused stated that he did not want to call any evidence and that he wanted to go on with the trial. The prosecution opposed this application and his Lordship upheld their objection. After these preliminary points were disposed of, counsel for the accused stated that he objected to the trial of the accused by the Court on the ground that it had no jurisdiction. This objection was based on two grounds. First that the extradition proceedings were improperly conducted and that there was no proper extradition of the accused and that he was illegally brought here. The 2nd point of objection was that the provisions of Sec. 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code were not properly complied with in as much as the British Consul at Jeddah who occupied the same position as a Political Agent had not certified that in his opinion the charge should be inquired into in British India.

After the counsel for the accused argued on these points at some length, his Lordship without calling upon the counsel for the prosecution decided both these points against the accused.

During the course of a lucid judgment setting out the facts of the case and the contentions of the counsel for the defence, his Lordship said that he was not concerned with the question whether the extradition proceedings were proper or improper legal or illegal, and justified or not under the treaty prevailing between the Government of His Brittanic Majesty and the Hedjaz Government. He would only regard the accused as a person who was an Indian subject of his Majesty the King-Emperor who had committed an offence outside India and as such he had jurisdiction to try that person.

Dealing with the position of the Hedjaz Government and the position of India in the Empire, and referring to the definition of *Political Agent* as laid down in the General Clauses Act his Lordship said that Hedjaz was in independent sovereignty and that the British Consul who was there was not an individual of the same status as a Political Agent who is referred to in Sec. 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Under these circumstances the certificate of that Consul was not necessary and that the order of the Bombay Government dated 20th November 1924 was sufficient to give this Court jurisdiction to try the case.

After this the case was traversed to the next Sessions.

Mr. O'Gorman appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Gomes appeared for the accused.

DR. SUKHIA IN COURT.

ACTION AGAINST CORPORATORS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

In the matter of the Specific Relief Act

In the matter of Dr. N. Sukhia ...Applicant.

Versus

The President, the Secretary and Members of the Municipal Corporation. ..... Respondents.

The applicant in this matter had obtained a 'rule nisi' on the 24th July, 1924 calling upon the President, the Secretary and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to show cause why they should not be ordered to place on the agenda for the next monthly meeting the notices of motion given by the applicant by his letters dated the 16th May and 27th June 1924 and why the resolutions moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on 18th July for expunging from the record the proceedings on the notices of motion of the applicant being items Nos. 59 and 65 of July agenda, should not be cancelled and rescinded and the notices of motion of the applicant restored on the records of the Municipality.

On the rule coming up for argument on Monday morning, Sir Thomas Strangman instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt & Caroe appeared for the applicant.

Mr. H. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey & Co. appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Campbell applied for an adjournment of the rule for one month on the ground that the President of the Corporation Mr. Vithalbhai Patel was at present at Delhi attending the meetings of the Legislative Assembly and it was necessary in view of the allegations made by the applicant that Mr. Patel should make an affidavit. It would be some time before he would be able to return to Bombay. The counsel for Dr. Sukhia were agreeable to a fortnight's adjournment but they would not agree to a month's adjournment. The counsel stated that it was a stale matter the rule having been obtained as far back as July last. There had been several changes, the Secretary was changed and one of the Corporators was dead. After hearing the arguments of both sides his Lordship adjourned the hearing of the rule for one month.

MERCY UPON ACCUSED.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza,

Emperor,

vs.

Nana Ambaji.

At the opening of the Court on Monday morning, with reference to the trial of the above accused for murder and abetment the jury having returned a divided verdict of 5 to 4 his Lordship called upon the Advocate-General to state why his Lordship should not show mercy under the circumstances of the case. The Advocate-General left the matter entirely in the hands of the Court. His Lordship directed the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

OVERSEAS LEAGUE.

ANOTHER BRITISH SUBJECTS' ORGANISATION.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

An active campaign has been opened in India on behalf of the Overseas League the strongest patriotic, non-party organisation of the day, whose aims are to link up the British subjects, the world over, keep them in touch with the doings of the British Common-wealth of Nations, and encourage harmonious relations and a friendly understanding among the British people in whatever part of the world they may live.

Mr. Eric Rice, Special Commissioner of the Overseas League arrived in India ten days ago, in a mission from London, after visiting branches in Italy, Egypt and Palestine. After a few days in Bombay, where Mr. Rice enlisted the support of a large number of the British community, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson, Mr. Rice has arrived in Delhi and is staying at Maiden's Hotel. He will shortly visit Lahore, Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore.

Thirty-two thousand British subjects, living in all parts of the Empire belong now to the League: by signing as Overseas members, at a total cost of ten shillings entrance fee and ten shillings annually, every member receives the well-known journal "Overseas" published monthly that contains news and photographs of all parts of the world, and becomes automatically a member of the Club in London, Vernon House, Park Place, St. James'. This fine club, to have lately been added the adjacent Primrose Club premises, and which now consists of four adjacent houses provides first class accommodation for men and women (who are members of equal footing) restaurants, reading, writing, billiard-rooms, and residential accommodation that comprises bed-rooms and suites for single persons or for married couples, situated in the heart of London with a magnificent view over the Green Park. The Overseas Club has all the amenities of a first class club in St. James's and is rapidly proving to be a recognised centre in London for visitors from Overseas to foregather, and to meet friends who live in England.

Interest in this great organisation, whose aims are "to draw together in the bond of comradeship British subjects of the world over"—grows every month of the year when some 500 new members join the League. Mr. Rice's address during his nine weeks' sojourn in India is in the care of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons; local Hon. Corresponding Secretaries are being appointed in principal centres in India, whose names will later be announced for the information of Britishers anxious to support the movement. The creed of the overseas League runs as follows:—

"Believing the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good Government, we pledge ourselves, as citizens of the British Commonwealth of Nations to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers."

"ADVOCATE OF INDIA."

AGAIN CHANGES HANDS.

Yesterday's "Advocate of India" announced that Messrs. R. B. Lotwala took charge of the "Advocate of India" Press and Papers daily weekly, with effect from January 31st.

Mr. Guy M. Gordon announces that owing to sudden change of management he is no longer connected in any way with the control of the "Advocate of India" and is devoting his attention to bringing out the first Bombay Letter and weekly list of Events.

W. KHANDESH DIST. CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIRPUR, Feb. 2.

The West Khandesh District Conference was successfully held under the Presidentship of Babasaheb. All political parties were represented. The president strongly urged the establishment of popular panchayats to face the bureaucracy and advised to contest local board elections. Resolutions were passed regarding Swarajya, the Bengal Ordinance, Mr. Horniman's deportation, production of khaddar, compulsory primary and military education, temperance village panchayats, railway grievances, introduction of ayurvedic system and Sindkheda revision of assessment, forest grievances, the Sathe-Paranjpye scheme and several local grievances. A working committee to carry on the district work was formed.

A grand khaddar exhibition was held. Carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing demonstrations were held. Khaddar production was demonstrated by magic lantern. Lectures on co-operative societies were given.

EAST AND WEST.

DEVELOPMENT OF TURKEY.

LONDON PRO-TURKS ACTIVE.

"THE TIMES" ON RAILWAYS.

THE REAL FACTS.

PETROLEUM FOR INDIA.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Anglo-Turkish Society (London) started a new series of meetings on economic aspects of Turkey, by a paper read by the Secretary at Anderton's Hotel yesterday. It was originally hoped that Zekiai Bey, the Turkish Minister here, would lecture on the subject. His Excellency, however, decided that diplomatic reasons precluded a public appearance that might savour of propaganda. Nevertheless the contents of the paper that was read at the said meeting were based upon material that had passed under the eye of the Legation staff. Such parts as I shall quote in this letter may be regarded as an authoritative statement on the situation.

APPROVAL OF AUTHORITIES.

Captain E. H. Griffin, D.S.O., M.C., whose recent work on "Adventures in Tripoli" was reviewed in your columns took the chair and letters of regret for unavoidable absence were read from Lord Lamington, Commander Kenworthy M.P., Syed Ameer Ali, Countess Tomasevic and others. The following letter was read from the Turkish Legation:—

"I am instructed on behalf of His Excellency to convey to you his best wishes for the success and prosperity of the views expressed by your honourable Society, with the object of arriving at the re-establishment of economic co-operation between the two nations."—(Sgd.) Kemal, Per Secretarie.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

The following paper was then read:—

In an article by the Angora correspondent of the "Times" (London) 30th December 1924, which contains observations on Turkey and its Government that we are far from approving, there are some very interesting remarks on railway construction and other public activities of the Government.

This portion of the article reads:—

"These words" (referring to military consideration) "go very far towards explaining the zeal with which the Cabinet is urging on the construction of the Samsoun-Sivas-Angora railway. £T 9,500,000 (about £1,100,000) was voted for the line during the current year, and I was officially informed that £T11,000,000 is to be spent during the financial year 1925-26. This is no small proportion of the £T17,500,000 allocated to the Ministry of Public Works in the Grant Budget which was distributed the other day to the members of the Assembly. 4000 workmen, it was further promised, are now employed on this line; and though the track has only been laid as far as the 27th kilometre stone from Angora, a large proportion of the rails has now been bought, much of the engineering has been done and the coming year will see a great advance of the track. But, if strategic considerations are helping to urge on the building of this line, the zeal for railway construction should not be attributed solely to this cause. There have been several indications lately that Turkey is genuinely concerned to mind her own business, and (not troubling herself with the affairs of her neighbours more than is absolutely necessary in the national interest) to bend her energies to the work of internal reconstruction and development.....If we except the sums devoted to the Army, Navy, Public Security and Gendarmerie in themselves a shield behind which the people is to be free to work—we see that some of the largest votes are being given to the three ministers of Education, Agriculture, and Public Works, the importance of which has again and again been preached by the President and by the Cabinet. Education is to receive a grant of nearly £T 8,000,000; Public Works as we have already seen, will swallow up £T 17,500,000 and nearer six than five millions will be devoted to Agriculture."

COMMENT ON THE COMMENTS

Referring to the foregoing comments, it is not conducive to a correct view of the situation to attribute the building of the lines to military considerations. They no doubt apply, and properly apply, in part; but the need to open up and connect markets for local produce, the shortening and speeding-up of the journey from Constantinople to Sivas and the country beyond, are sufficient and long-standing reasons for railway development in Central Anatolia.

Nor have light railways been forgotten, as will be shown. Their alleged advantages are well-known to Turkey, but there are also powerful arguments for standard-gauge lines, which in the long run are less, and not more, expensive than narrow-gauge lines. Other points in the comments are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

REPORT ON RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

A great part of the railways of Asia Minor suffered an enormous destruction by the Greek (Hellenic) troops at the time of their retreat. The reconstruction of these works is at present the chief object of the attention of the Ministry of Public Works. Next, some important new works are being carried out. Two standard-gauge lines (Angora to Moussa-Keuy, and Samsoun to Sivas) are assured by the financial law of 23rd March last. This allots for a period of five years a credit of £T65 millions to the Ministry for the two said lines. That is to say, the sum is not covered by any loan, but is included in the State-Budget, and will be paid out during the course of 5 years.

TWO LINES TO GO ON WITH.

The line Samsoun to Sivas will pass through Amassia, and the line Angora to Moussa-Keuy joins the former line at the last-named town. Thus a railway system linking Samsoun and Sivas with Angora, Eski-sheher and Constantinople is assured for the near future. According to latest information, the construction, and the purchase of material, have been completely carried out to the extent of the relative plans and estimates for the first year. There is no doubt that four years hence the lines from Angora to Moussa-Keuy and from Samsoun to Sivas will be finished.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

As those two standard-gauge lines will serve the richest zones of Anatolia, the credits allocated for them by the previously-named law will not cause a deficit in future budgets, as was the case in the current year.

Besides these principal reconstructions and new constructions, light railways have not been by any means forgotten. This year works are proceeding for the construction of a narrow gauge line from the rich copper mines of Ergana (Arghana) through Diar-bekir to Arada on the Baghdad Railway. This will be of immense service to the working of the rich and well-known copper mines of Ergana. Another narrow line on the littoral of the Black Sea has been conceded to a Turkish company and construction has already commenced.

The Turkish authorities are hoping that the coming year will be still more fruitful of realised schemes. Plans drawn up for the execution of several projected lines are already very advanced, and as these railways promise a rapid economic development for the country, the Government will make the utmost efforts to put them into execution.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

It is true that there is a great task to be accomplished before the natural riches of Turkey can be realised. It is for precisely that reason that the Government of the Republic is encouraging the assistance of foreign capital. In order not to retard Turkey's own march along the economic path it has set for itself, it will assure its collaborators a brilliant future in the economic sphere of the country.

CLAIMS OF TURKEY.

The Western part of Asia Minor would, as every one knows, alone suffice to satisfy foreign capital by reason of its already proved economic capacity. As for the Eastern part, it is richly endowed with minerals, among which the petroliferous zones are of no impotance than cannot be ignored by the economic world. Therefore, capital employed in the country has a guarantee for future development, in the widespread development of all economic activities in these parts, all of which will be of a nature to increase traffic and transport.

COMMUNICATION OF EUROPE WITH THE EAST.

A through communication scheme connecting Europe with India by rail has always had a great interest for Europeans, and especially the English. In considering what is the present state of that question, it is the lines of (a) the Anatolian Railway (Chemin-de-fer d'Anatolie) from Haidar-Pasha to Konia, and (b) the Baghdad Railway (from Konia to Nisseibin) which must be described. (See footnote 1.)

The first part (up to Konia)—length with branches about 650 miles,—is in course of being repurchased by the State. The previous negotiations with the Company being inconclusive the acquisition by the Government of this line is now decided on and arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily. The Company is a Turkish company, but the majority of its shares were in German hands. As the Secretary to the High Commissioner of Great Britain during the Allied occupation reported in 1920: "The Goelbai Nowroji Behramji Mucadam Sahiar and Co, Ardeshir Naoroji Mucadam v Cawasji N C Mucadam and ors, Chitnis K and M.

LONG CAUSES.

2756-23—Mehta L and Co, Vithaldas Purshotam v Puranbai, Crawford B and Co.

3020-23—Jayne and Co, Canji Dwarkadas vs., Ali Mahomed Ali Abdul Rasool, Purshotamrai and Co.

SC. CT. 1729/2352-23 Amin and R, Gangabai vs. Nagindas Mulchand and others, Khandwalla and C.

3361-23—Jhaveri and Co., Chandulal Dalsukhram vs., Manilal Hargamsey, Payne and Co.

4502-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhagilal v Samaldas H Dagoo, Sabnis G and S.

1582-24—Malia and M, Dr Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaokar v Bhagwandas Nagindas, Sabnis G and S.

4409-24—Crawford B and Co., Brook Bond (India) Ltd v Desai Dalai and Co., Kanga and Co.

896-23—Littie and Co., Dhairyasingh Gordhandas and others v Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas and others, Unwalla P and P.

3383-23—Maivi M R and Co., Nanjee Purshotam Meghji Hirjee and others vs. N C. Dalal and Co.

4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji, Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and Co, Munji P and P, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2361-24—Thakoredas and D, Shyamabai alias Kesarbai, Laxmidas Dayalji Lalji, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

IN the DIVISION COURT (No. 48.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Application for discharge under Section 38.

383-24—In re. Ratilal Motilal Sha v Jugabhai Nanabhai Cr No. 4, Mehta L and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

5162-23—J P Wallace and Co., J P Wallace and Co v Kaikhasru R Wallace, The Bombay Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

617-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Dwarkadas Premji and Co, Madhavji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1379-24—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkadas Premji v Bhaichand Rupchand and ors, Dharamsy D and Co.

866-24—Shroff and L, Kaikhasru Hormusji and Co, C A Gaya and Co, Daphtary F and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

2-25 Thakoredas and D, Bhanji Somji, Esmail Virji Madhani and another, Rustomji and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1391-24—Kanga and Co, Savirmal and Co, Chimniram Motilal, Mulla and M.

3776-24—Jhavery and Co, Chmaltandas Daga, Dulabhdas Karsondas, Khandwalla and Chh.

897-24—Malvi M R and Co, Bhagwanji Cursondas and Co v Kakulbhai Umedchand, N C Dalal and Co.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co v Hemraj Meghraj, Chubb and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co., Hemchand Jadhavji, v Meghji Jetha and Co., and another, Ramalal and Co., Faghvaya and Co.

4742-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai v Shehikant Chabildas, Kanga and Co., Vrajlal and Co.

4099-24—Little and Co, Lever Bros Ltd, vs Abdulla Rahimtullah, Pathare and Co.

2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokram Ramsukn, Raichand Gangaram and others Paralker and K.

1973-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowan vs Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

2847-24—S A Tyabji, Shivlal Katti, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.

585-24—Malvi M R and Co, Durbabai vs Narasavatibai, Khandwalla and Chh, Raghavaya N and Co.

3364-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.

2789-24 Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.

1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Moos v Ramabai, Captain and V.

1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.

3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.

3398-24—Malvi M R and Co, Shivasharanappa Veerapa Smadi v Ramsingh Doongersingh, Merwanji K and Co.

3506-24—Manohar and Co., Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Rele and Co.

3601-21—Khandwalla and Co, Desai and Bhutta v Ranchordas Varjiwandas Shroff, Hiralal and Co.

3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.

3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-operative Society Ltd v Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and ors, Crawford B and Co.

4548-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3564-22—Andrade and Co, Rev Joseph Soares v Henry William Vaz, Sahtu and Co.

4429-24—Lala and Co, Kaikhasru Edulji Mody v Sorabji Rustomji Daruwalla.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SUMMARY SUIT.

2354-24—Motichand and D, Dagadutt and Co v Hiralal Tansukhrai Kariwalla, Sukhtanker and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesingbhai a firm v Radhakisson Ramdhan, Kanga and Co., Manubhai and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker K and G, Simpson Eirth and Co Ltd v Rustomji F Kerawalla, Little and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3118-20—Purnanand C and J, Chimanlal Mansukhram Shah v Need and Co, Kanga Co.

2541-24—Crawford B and Co, Bhanji Deoraj, Moorji Hirji and others, Malvi M R and Co.

In Arbitration Act, 23-24, Ardeshir H D & Co., Ramgopal Jaggannath, Applicant v Hirji Ghellabhai, Respondent, Edgelow G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3639-21—Daphtary F and D, Manchirshaw Dossabhoy Ghaswalla, Louis Peltier and another, Crawford B and Co.

4274-21—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co, The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Madhavji and Co.

99-24—Ferriera and V, Revaram Ajaram, Bhagseth Balseth and another Rustomji and G.

1470-24—Patell and E, The Great Western Electric Engineering and Trading Co, Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

747-24—Chitnis K and M, George William Hudson, Mahomedally Allabux, Jehangir M and S.

94-24—Shah and Co, Ratanji Khimji, Atmaram Charandas and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

703-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Badrinarayen Panalal Bhuramal N C Dalal and Co.

3739-23—Ramanlal and H, Amulakh Khubchand Hiralal Chunilal and others, Manilal and K.

4594-21—Jamsetji R and D, Greaves Cotton and Co, Jamnadas Harprasad Thakurdas and D.

2944-21—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhaigat, Magniram Dehulal, Manubhai and Co.

1590-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Fetchchand Talmar.

1629-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Hilda Marian Pantam, Cragie B and C.

1650-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Bansilal Chhitarmal, Khandwalla and Chh.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, February 3, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE COYAJI.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

57-24—253-20—Judah and S, Mary Leonzini and ors v Gulambin Leonzini and ors, Daphtary F and D, Unwalla P and P.

81-24—998-24—Thakoredas and Co, Rajaram Gulda v Balkisson Hukmichand, Malvi M R and Co.

92-24—2892-24—Rustomji and G, Jehangir Framji Bharucha v Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and other, Jamsedji R and D.

93-24—2122-24—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji v Bhaidas Narotamdas and Sons, Matubhai J and M.

95-24—2358-22—Mulla and M, Jamsedji Noworoji Gamadia v Maganlal Bankeylal and anr, Motichand and D, In person.

102-24—2645-22—Crawford B and Co, Bhagwandas Hiralal Ghandhi and anr v Kesarbai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

83-24—4653-21—Mulla and M, Padamsey Ratansy Kanji and ors v Shah Deochand Jeewa and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Amin and D.

98-24—473-24—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co and anr v The Thames Mersey Marine Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.

196-24—1622-22—In person—Atmaram Becharlal v Dhanpatmal Divanchand, Malvi M R and Co.

110-24—3308-22—Little and Co, A D Shanks v Alice Maude Roberts and anr, Craigie B and C.

111-24—Re Sh R Act and Re Income Tax Act and Re Jubilee Mills Ltd, Thakoredas and D, The Jubilee Mills Ltd v The Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, J C G Bowen.

114-24—809-22—Shamrao M and H, Esmailji Haji Cassum and Sons v India International Co, J P Wallace.

102-24—5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalubhai v Baburao Ganesh and ors, Manilal and K.

304-24—5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalubhoy v Vinayak Babaji and ors, Manilal and K.

305-24—5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalubhai v Ganesh Krishna Pundola and ors, Manilal and K.

4-24—4078-21—Motichand and D, Liladhar Devji v Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

76-23—273-19—Vachha and Co, Pragdas Budhsein v Harnandrai Fulchand, Malvi M R and Co.

11-24—2-97—Tyabji D and Co, Haridas Liladhar v Vallabhdas Khimji and ors, Thakoredas and D, Tyabji D and Co, Manecklal and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakoredas and Co, Dikshit D and S.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4961-23 Wadia G and Co., The Tata Power Co Ltd v Shyam Lall, Malvi M R and Co.

2951-23—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Shyam Lall, Malvi M R and Co.

1549-23 Pandia and Co., Vithaldas Belchand Agarwalla v Ratilal and Co., Malvi M R and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

4131-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Dayambai and ors v Vazirbai Dawoodbhai Tyabji and ors, Khandwalla and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Thakoredas and D, Captain and V.

LONG CAUSE.

2817-23—Rustomji and G, Maulvi Abumahomed Jaffer Valid Abdulla and others vs Ahmed Abdul Sattar and another Tyabji D and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

27-24—Re Mirza M Shirazee, Manlar and Co, Mirza Mahomed Shirazee v The Administrator-General of Bombay, Little and Co.

31-24—Re Vrajlal Tarachand Motichand and D, Nanchand Khodidas v Premcorebai, Kanga and Co.

28-24—Re Rammal Kalyan, Mulla and M, Alimahomed Moorji v Ismail Kalyan, Captain and V.

34-24—Re Dayabhai Shunilal, Thakoredas and Co, Kikibai v Babulal Harkisondas, Dayalji and Co.

29-24—Re Noworoji Eduiji Mistri, Purnanand C and J, Dinbai Eduiji Mistri v Bachoobai, Dallas and Co.

37-24—Re Goolbai Noworji Behramji Mucadam Sahiar and Co, Ardeshir Naoroji Mucadam v Cawasji N C Mucadam and ors, Chitnis K and M.

LONG CAUSES.

2756-23—Mehta L and Co, Vithaldas Purshotam v Puranbai, Crawford B and Co.

3020-23—Jayne and Co, Canji Dwarkadas vs., Ali Mahomed Ali Abdul Rasool, Purshotamrai and Co.

SC. CT. 1729/2352-23 Amin and R, Gangabai vs. Nagindas Mulchand and

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PASTORAL VISIT OF BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From the letter of your correspondent Mr. R. D'Cunha, of Manori, which appears in your issue of Wednesday (January 28th) it appears he is very indignant on account of my description of the recent pastoral visit of the Bishop of Damaun in Salsette. So I hope the dose I am just now going to administer him will cool down his temper and make him ponder over the saying: "Liliputians should not enter regions where giants fear to tread."

Reading between the lines, the whole trend of the letter, it is obvious, is to show that the reception offered to the Bishop of Damaun at Manori was a mere trick of some interested individuals to serve an ulterior purpose.

Mr. D'Cunha says: "The pastoral visit of the Bishop of Damaun took place on the 15th January, a week day when almost all the educated section of the people was absent," or, in other words, this comes to mean that the reception given to the Bishop was by uneducated, illiterate Manori village barbarians, and that such highly educated scholars and philosophers like Mr. R. D'Cunha were conspicuous by their absence, they caring little to participate in it. Mr. D'Cunha also says: "The parishioners of Manori had been ignorant of the contents of the address till it was read out by Mr. A. Ferreira, nephew of the Vicar of Bhyndar, under the Bishop of Damaun. His father, Mr. Simon Ferreira, got some persons to sign it the next day, 16th idem, telling them that it contained the usual form of courtesy, a mere welcome to a prelate who had come to see them after a long period of 8 years." If Mr. Simon Ferreira said all this then where was the misrepresentation your correspondent complains of?

The utter fatuity of the assumptions and allegations made by Mr. D'Cunha cannot be better brought out in its true colours than by a comparison of his social status with that of Mr. Simon Ferreira, who, he wants people to believe, is a mere nonentity and he (Mr. D'Cunha) personally a star of the first magnitude.

I regret very much, I have to institute such a comparison, but unfortunately the necessity for it has been actually forced upon me by Mr. D'Cunha, who will have to thank himself for its unpleasantness.

Now, it is an incontestable fact, and a fact well-known throughout the whole of Salsette, that Mr. Simon Ferreira, is one of the men of light and leading in Manori, not only on account of his great wealth but by reason of the noble ancestry of his family, which has always acted up to its traditions. Mr. Ferreira is now an aged man having almost attained his grand climateric. His father, the late Senor Paulo Antone Ferreira, was known to be one of the millionaires of Salsette most highly respected, nay, venerated on account of his philanthropy. When once the great Mr. Campbell, of Thana Gazetteer fame, visited Senor Paulo's house, he was quite astonished that a man like him without any college career or university distinctions could possess the education and the good manners and good morals of a thorough gentleman. Senor Paulo was a perfect Salsette Squire, of the good old type, having lived up to a grand old age dispensing charity and hospitality with a generous hand. Senor Paulo's uncle, the Rev. Thomes Joao Ferreira, was for over half a century Vicar of the Church of Nossa Senhora De Soccorro. He was a power in the land. He was good to the good and better still to the bad to make them good. He died at the venerable age of 90.

Now, let us see who Mr. R. D'Cunha is. He is an inexperienced youth of about 22. Leaving aside the good, the Ferreiras have done to others in general, I speak by the card when I emphatically state that they have done a world of good to Mr. R. D'Cunha himself. I challenge Mr. D'Cunha to deny this.—Yours, etc.

INDEPENDENT OBSERVER.

Jan. 31, 1925.

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POONA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 29.

A suit of some interest locally was decided in the Court of the Joint Sub-Judge of Poona by Mr. M. C. Kaveeshwar on the 26th instant. In the case in question Mr. Rustom D. Chinoy, the lessee of three refreshment stalls at the Napier Cinema, Poona Cantonment, sued Mr. A. C. Patel, proprietor of the said Cinema for the return of certain property seized by defendant in the stalls, or in the alternative for Rs. 4,761 with the costs of the suit.

The plaintiff leased the three stalls from Messrs. K. D. Brothers, who were then running the Cinema at Rs. 375 per mensem. On the 4th October, 1922 defendant, with the assistance of ten or twelve Bhayias, took forcible possession of the Cinema from Messrs. K. D. Brothers, and also of plaintiff's stalls, furniture, crockery and other goods therein. Plaintiff applied to the Cantonment Magistrate for a restoration of his property, but in reply to the Magistrate's order calling upon defendant to show cause, defendant said, he had a civil suit pending against plaintiff and had applied for attachment of this furniture. The proceedings as far as the Cantonment Magistrate was concerned therefore came to an end. The civil suit, however, was dismissed and Mr. Patel was fined Rs. 50 which was awarded as compensation to plaintiff for the prohibitory order made against him.

In the present suit the Court held that defendant's act was arbitrary and high-handed. It ordered defendant to deliver to plaintiff all the articles claimed by him, or in default their value. Plaintiff was awarded Rs. 400 for perishable goods seized, and Rs. 70 per mensem damages from the time the suit was instituted to the date of settlement.

Messrs. R. H. Bhandarkar and M. G. Hobart, pleaders represented plaintiff, and Mr. N. B. Chandrachud, pleader, and Mr. Ghaswala represented defendant.

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Hyderabad Deccan.

To,

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Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

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Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S.,
F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON).

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TESTIMONIAL.

Hon Col. D Daweespelly, Bart. B. A., M. D. LL. D. Ph. D. B. M. S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders."

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 4.)

in case, however, of interim vacancies, the Provincial Congress Committee shall fill them in accordance with the rules made in that behalf, such rules having been communicated previously to the All-India Congress Committee.

Article IX.—

Each Provincial Congress Committee shall pay annually such subscription to the All-India Congress Committee as may be fixed by the latter from time to time.

Article X.—

Each committee referred to in Article VIII shall issue certificates to the delegates duly elected in accordance with the form hereto attached, marked Appendix A, and signed by a secretary of the committee.

Article XI.—

Every delegate on presenting such a certificate and paying a fee of one rupee at the Congress office shall receive a ticket entitling him to admission to the Congress.

Article XII.—

Delegates shall alone have the power of voting at the Congress sittings or otherwise taking part in its deliberations.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Article XIII.—

The Reception Committee shall be formed by the Provincial Congress Committee at least six months before the meeting of the annual session and may include persons who are not members of the Provincial Congress Committee. The members of the Reception Committee shall pay not less than Rs. 25 each.

Article XIV.—

The Reception Committee shall elect its chairman and other office-bearers from amongst its own members.

Article XV.—

It shall be the duty of the Reception Committee to collect funds for the expenses of the Congress session, to elect the president of the Congress in the manner set forth in the following Article, to make all necessary arrangements for the reception and accommodation of delegates and guests and, as far as practicable, of visitors, and for the printing and publication of the report of the proceedings and to submit statements of receipts and expenditure to the Provincial Congress Committee within four months of the session of the Congress.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Article XVI.—

The several Provincial Congress Committees shall, as far as possible, by the end of June, suggest to the Reception Committee the names of persons who are in their opinion eligible for the presidentship of the Congress, and the Reception Committee shall, as far as possible, in the first week of July, submit to all the Provincial Committees the names as suggested for their final recommendations, provided that such final recommendation will be of any one name but more of such names, and the Reception Committee shall, as far as possible, meet in the month of August to consider such recommendations. If the person recommended by a majority of the Provincial Congress Committees is adopted by a majority of the members of the Reception Committee present at a special meeting called for the purpose, that person shall be the president of the next Congress. If, however, the Reception Committee is unable to accept the president recommended by the Provincial Congress Committees, or in case of emergency by resignation, death or otherwise, of the president elected in this manner, the matter shall forthwith be referred by it to the All-India Congress Committee whose decision shall be arrived at, as far as possible, before the end of September. In either case, the election shall be final, provided that in no case the person so elected as president belong to the province in which the Congress is to be held.

The president of a special or extraordinary session shall be the All India Congress Committee subject to the same proviso.

Article XVII.—

(a) The Reception Committee shall, through the Provincial Congress Committee of the province, remit to the All India Congress Committee, not later than two weeks after the termination of the Congress session, ordinary or extraordinary, half the delegation fees.

(b) If the Reception Committee has a balance after defraying all the expenses of the session, it shall hand over the same to the Provincial Congress Committee in the province in which the session was held, towards the Provincial Congress fund of that province.

Article XVIII.—

(a) The receipts and expenditure of the Reception Committee shall be audited by an auditor or auditors appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee concerned, and the statement of accounts together with the auditor's report shall be sent by the Provincial Congress Committee not later than six months from the termination of the Congress, to the All India Congress Committee.

(b) The accounts of the All India Congress Committee shall be audited every year by an auditor appointed at the annual session. It shall be competent to this auditor to call for and inspect the accounts of the Provincial Congress Committees.

(c) The All India Congress Committee shall take steps to ensure that the accounts of the Provincial Congress Committees are properly audited.

Article XIX.—

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The All India Congress Committee shall consist of 350 members, exclusive of ex-officio members.

The ex-officio members shall be the elected president, past presidents of the Congress if they sign Article I of this constitution and are members of any Congress organisation, the general secretaries and the treasurers of the Congress.

Each Provincial Congress Committee shall elect the allotted number of members of the All India Congress Committee from among the members of the Congress Committees within its jurisdiction.

The allotment shall be, as far as possible, on the basis of population, according to the linguistic distribution of provinces, as given in AAppendix B.

The method of election shall be the same as already prescribed for the election of delegates.

Elections to the All India Congress Committee shall ordinarily take place in the month of November.

Casual vacancies in the All India Congress Committee caused by resignation, death, absence from India, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Provincial Congress Committee.

The All India Congress Committee shall meet as often as may be necessary for the discharge of its obligations, and every time upon requisition by 30 members thereof, who shall state in their requisition the definite purpose for which they desire a meeting of the All India Congress Committee. When once such a meeting is requisitioned and convened, additional subjects may be brought up for consideration, provided due notice has been given to the members of the same.

The quorum for the All India Congress Committee shall be fifty.

The All India Congress Committee shall hold office till the election of the new All India Congress Committee.

Article XX.—

The secretaries of the respective Provincial Congress Committee shall issue certificates of membership of the All India Congress Committee to the persons so elected.

Article XXI.—

FUNCTION OF A. I. C. C.

The All India Congress Committee shall be the committee of the Congress to carry out the programme of work laid down by the Congress from year to year and deal with all new matters that may arise during the year and may not be provided for by the Congress itself. For this purpose the All India Congress Committee shall have the power to frame its own rules not inconsistent with this constitution.

Article XXII.—

The president of the Congress shall be the chairman of the All India Congress Committee for the year following.

Article XXIII.—

GENERAL SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

The Indian National Congress shall have three general secretaries and two treasurers, who shall be annually elected by the Congress.

The treasurers shall be in charge of the funds of the Congress and shall keep proper accounts of them. The general secretaries shall be in charge of the office of the All India Congress Committee and shall be responsible for the publication of the report of the proceedings of the preceding session of the Congress and of any special session held in the course of the year, in co-operation with the Reception Committee. Such report shall be published as soon as possible and not later than four months after the session, and shall be offered for sale.

The general secretaries shall prepare the report of the work of the All India Congress Committee during the year and submit it, with a full account of the funds which may come into their hands, to the All India Congress Committee at a meeting to be held at the place and about the time of the session of the Congress for the year; and copies of such account and report shall then be presented to the Congress and sent to the Congress committees and published along with the next Congress report.

Article XXIV.—

WORKING COMMITTEE.

The All India Congress Committee shall, at its first meeting after the annual session of the Congress, elect nine members who shall, with the president, general secretaries and treasurers, be the Working Committee of the Congress and the executive authority responsible to the All India Congress Committee in all matters.

All proceedings of the Working Committee shall be placed before the next meeting of the All India Congress Committee.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

Article XXV.—

The members of the All India Congress Committee shall constitute the Subjects Committee for the ordinary or extraordinary session following.

Article XXVI.—

The Subjects Committee shall meet at least two days before the meeting of the Congress in open session. At this meeting, the president-elect shall preside, and the outgoing secretaries shall submit the draft programme of the work for the ensuing session of the Congress, including resolutions recommended by the different Provincial Congress Committees for adoption.

Article XXVII.—

The Subjects Committee shall proceed to discuss the said programme and shall frame resolutions to be submitted to the open session.

Article XXVIII.—

The Subjects Committee shall also meet from time to time, as the occasion may require, during the pendency of the Congress session.

Article XXIX.—

No subject shall be passed for discussion by the Subjects Committee or allowed to be discussed at any Congress by the president thereof, to the introduction of which the Hindu or Mohammedan delegates, as a body, object by a majority of three-fourths of their number, and if after the discussion of any subject which has been admitted for discussion, it shall appear that the Hindu or Mohammedan delegates, as a body, are, by a majority of three-fourths of their number, opposed to the resolution which it is proposed to pass thereon, such resolution shall be dropped.

Article XXX.—

At each sitting of the Congress, the order in which business shall be transacted shall be as follows:—

(a) The resolutions recommended for adoption by the Subjects Committee.

(b) Any substantive motion not included in (a) but which does not fall under Article XXIX of the constitution and which 25 delegates request the president in writing, before the commencement of the day's sitting, to be allowed to place before the Congress; provided, however, that no such motion shall be allowed unless it has been previously discussed at a meeting of the Subjects Committee and has received the support of a least a third of the members then present.

Article XXXI.—

The All India Congress Committee shall have the power to frame rules in respect of all matters not covered by the constitution and not inconsistent with its Articles.

Article XXXII.—

The All India Congress Committee shall, at its first meeting every year, nominate a panel of twelve members to enquire into and finally decide all election disputes coming before it. The parties to the dispute shall nominate one each out of this panel to represent the respective disputants, and the president shall choose the third.

Article XXXIII.—

The proceedings of the Congress shall be conducted, as far as possible, in Hindustani. English, or the language of the province, may also be used.

APPENDIX B.

Number of members of the All India Congress Committee allotted to the different province.

Province	No. of members.
1. Ajmer	7
2. Andhra	24
3. Assam	5
4. Berar	35
5. Bengal and Surma Valley	48
6. Bihar	7
7. Burma	12
8. Central Provinces (Hindustani)	13
9. Central Provinces (Marathi)	7
10. City of Bombay	7
11. Delhi	8
12. Gujarat	12
13. Karnatak	15
14. Kerala	8
15. Maharashtra	16
16. Punjab and N. W. Frontier Province	37
17. Sind	9
18. Tamil Nadu	23
19. United Provinces	48
20. Utkal	12

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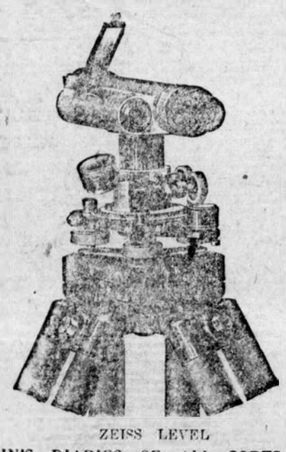

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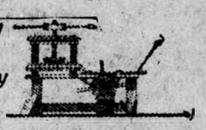

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